

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

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THE SURVIVORS

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in the Prairie Provinces

The Modern Pastime

Is there any merit in the puzzle fad?

Now that puzzle solving is such a popular pastime, prominent men question whether there is any merit in it. Some make bold to say that the effect on the individual and on the community is decidedly harmful and that the spread of this craze should be checked by legislation. Last week some reasons for the popularity of this new fad were suggested in these columns. It might be time well spent to enquire into the good and the bad effects resulting from this absorbing form of recreation.

Puzzles appeal to two of mankind's most compelling instincts, the inherent desire to solve mysteries and the natural impulse to attempt that which is difficult. Explorers, inventors, scien-

tists, soldiers, and all men who have won great fame owe it to the development of these two instincts. In the child it is the eager, inquisitive mind, continually questioning the unknown, that develops into the bright scholar, and later the successful adult. The listless, easily satisfied child seldom becomes a man of fame, while the energetic person, possessed with a large share of determination, is in great demand by the world today. These desirable qualities are developed by the puzzle fad, and because of this parents should encourage their children to participate in this novel pastime. There is nothing like a knotty problem to develop the brain.

Another valuable feature of cross-word puzzles is their practical educational value. With some of the more difficult ones it is very humorous to see the collection of books which a puzzle fan collects to assist in their solution. One sees one or more of the latest standard dictionaries, a dictionary of synonyms, maps of every country in the world, books of history and science, books of knowledge and encyclopedias, are being used in the search for words. Where the puzzle fan does not possess such elaborate sources of information the question method is substituted, often to the benefit of all concerned. Occasionally a key word will hold up the solution of the puzzle for some time and when, after much searching and questioning, the missing link is found, it is not likely that its meaning or significance will be soon forgotten. Herein lies the great value of cross-word puzzles. They lengthen the vocabulary and add to the fan's knowledge in direct proportion to the patience and perseverance applied.

It is a good thing, too, that this novel form of recreation provides fun in the home, for in this way it adds to the home life, and furthermore, the quiet concentration and steady application which puzzle solving encourages has a beneficial effect on the individual's nerves, which is entirely lacking in many forms of recreation and amusement. Excitement is more often the rule with most forms of pleasure. It would seem that the only chance which can justly be laid against cross-word puzzles is the time which they consume, sometimes resulting in the neglect of more important duties. While this is true it is simply a case of the few who always abuse the use of an otherwise good form of pleasure.

Figure puzzles, such as the one to be found elsewhere in this issue, have some advantages over the cross-word variety and their value lies in another direction. Their chief advantage is that rich and poor, the well educated and the person with only a little education have equal opportunities and chances. The person who cannot afford dictionaries and other books which help in the solution of cross-word puzzles and who has only a meagre education, is at a big disadvantage, but with the figure puzzle all who can add are on equal footing, and while greater care must be exercised and more method applied in solving the figure puzzle, these can be supplied by rich and poor alike.

The value of this style of puzzle lies in the training which it provides in adding together figures and in the accuracy which it encourages. Everyone on the farm does a lot of figuring and never a day passes that the value of something, or the total amount of another thing, does not have to be figured out. Because of the valuable training which figure puzzles give, it is worth while trying to solve the figure puzzle published in this issue, even though no prizes were offered for it, for it is one of the most attractive puzzles ever produced.

Puzzle solving is a fine form of recreation for long winter evenings and because it develops in the individual necessary and desirable characteristics their use should be encouraged. Last week three methods of solving figure puzzles were suggested. There is still another good one and that is to pick out all the figures which are the same, such as the two's, for example, add them up and cross them out on the chart as this is done. Then take the three's and do the same, and so on until all the figures have been picked out and added together.

News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Donald G. McKenzie, secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan

At the close of a two days' session of the executive of the S.G.G.A., held at the Central office, on Friday and Saturday, December 19 and 20, it was definitely announced that the annual convention will be held in the Metropolitan Church, Regina, from Tuesday to Thursday, January 27 to 29, 1925. The Women's convention will meet in the schoolroom in the same building. The executive will meet again on Saturday, January 24, and the Central board on Monday, January 26. The trading convention will open at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, January 27, and the general convention at 2.30 p.m. on the same day. The Hon. C. M. Hamilton, minister of agriculture, will deliver the inaugural address.

The convention will extend over three days at least, and probably four, as it is anticipated that the business of the convention cannot well be completed in three days.

Many questions of importance will be before the convention, the most contentious of which will be, probably, the proposed amalgamation with the Farmers' Union of Canada, several resolutions dealing with the subject having already been forwarded to the Central office.

One of the practical farm problems that will come before the convention will be that of the formation of a

Alberta

Granum U.F.W.A. Has Good Year

Mrs. Amy Goeson, secretary of Granum U.F.W.A. local, gives the following account of their year's work:

"In January, one of our members gave a report of the convention held at Macleod, and in February the report of convention held at Edmonton was given by our president, which was very instructive. During the year we have had some very interesting papers on different subjects. We spent one afternoon cleaning and burning in the cemetery. We set the date and quite a few others helped us with this work.

"In March we had a banquet and social evening and invited the U.F.A. members and their wives. There was a large crowd and a merry time.

"We have rented a building in town and are now busy furnishing same for a rest room. We have felt the need of this for a long time and expect to get it completed very shortly. Our members are taking a great interest in this, and are doing their best to help along all they can. We had a sale of articles and home cooking in November. We also served tea and sold poppies to aid disabled veterans. We are a small local but our members are very enthusiastic about their work.

"We are planning on a lecture or demonstration in the near future. The

The Conventions

United Farmers of Manitoba at Brandon, January 6, 7, 8, 9

United Farmers of Alberta at Calgary, January 20, 21, 22, 23

Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association at Regina, January 27, 28, 29

cattle pool for the province. The proposed pool will not be in any way antagonistic to the pool now being operated by the United Grain Growers, but will probably be in the nature of a widening of its powers and scope.

A subject of special interest will be that of Rural Credits, which will be brought before the convention by Dr. Tory, of the University of Alberta. Dr. Tory has for some time been enquiring into the whole subject of rural credits on the invitation of the federal government, and will, no doubt, have much valuable and interesting information to give to the delegates.

Other matters which will probably come before the convention are the methods of hog and wheat grading, the crow's nest agreement, freight rates, and the Hudson's Bay Railway, while A. J. McPhail, president of the wheat pool and formerly secretary of the association, will give a talk on the operations of the pool. There will also be an illustrated lecture on fruit growing on the prairies, by W. R. Leslie, of the Dominion Experimental Farm.

New Locals

A new local of the S.G.G.A. has just been organized at Roche Percee, close to the international boundary, under the name of Forest Glen G.G.A., with Louis Olson as president and John Hunter as secretary.

A local of the S.G.G.A. has been formed at Birch Hills, with C. E. P. Brooks as president; Andrew Hokness, vice-president; and Chas. A. Warder, secretary. Meetings of the local are to be held at 8 p.m. on the last Saturday in each month, and it is hoped the farmers of the district will rally round the local leaders and form a strong and virile organization at Birch Hills.

monthly bulletins have been read each month and are very much appreciated by everyone.

"At the present time there is a balance of \$87 in our treasury. Our expenses will be heavier now but we are doing our best and hope the rest room will be a boon to all the women of the community. We have sent fruit or flowers, as seemed fit, to many of our members or families during the year, and know that this has been appreciated very much. There is a lot more we can do, and we are trying to make each year better than the last one."

New Locals

A new local was organized recently near Craigmyle, by J. K. Sutherland, U.F.A. director for Bow River, and G. A. Forster, M.L.A. Russell Farwell was elected president and F. G. Thompson, secretary, and the name selected was Necessity. Eighteen members paid fees at the initial meeting.

Mrs. W. H. Bailey was in charge of the organization meeting of the Free land U.F.W.A. local in the Vanren district, West Edmonton constituency. Mrs. Griffith and Mrs. Duncan McLean are the officers.

Continued on Page 23

Pool Changes

The new manager of the Alberta Wheat Pool is R. H. Purdy, who was assistant manager of the Edmonton branch of the Bank of Montreal. George McIvor, who was manager of the Alberta and Vancouver export business of James Richardson and Sons, has been appointed western sales agent of the Central selling agency of the three provincial pools. Mr. McIvor is a native of Manitoba, born in Portage la Prairie, in 1894.

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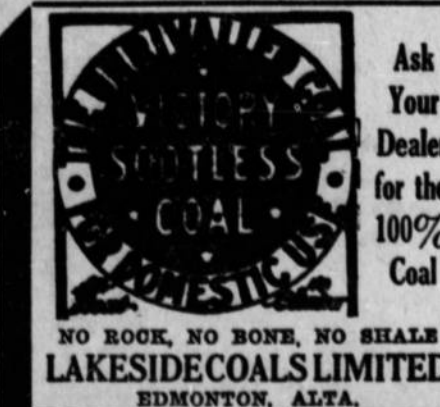
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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U.F.O. Annual Convention

Trading Company prospers—Political situation complicated—
Future looks bright

OPTIMISM was the key-note of the address of President W. A. Amos to the 11th annual convention of the United Farmers of Ontario, which met in Massey Hall, Toronto, on Wednesday, December 17. Mr. Amos pointed to the wonderful opportunities ahead in every field of endeavor for organized agriculture and emphasized the necessity for strong leadership and untiring effort in co-operative service.

The U.F.O. convention was preceded by the annual meeting of shareholders of the United Farmers' Co-operative Company of Ontario, held on December 16, under the presidency of Geo. S. Bothwell. The president stated that the company had turned the corner and would in future pay dividends instead of recording losses. At the last meeting a heavy capital loss was reported, occasioned by the elimination of the unprofitable branches of the company's business; at this meeting a net profit of \$74,198 was announced, most of the profit resulting from the operations of the livestock branch and the Toronto Creamery. The proposal to pay a dividend of three per cent. was approved.

Energetic discussion took place during the course of the meeting as to the propriety of the profits from the various departments of the company's business being returned to the producers whose products were handled. It was generally conceded that this would be the ideal condition, but this had not been attainable owing to the legal position of the company under the general company law of the province. The future policy of the company would be, it was understood, to limit dividends to shareholders to seven per cent. and to charge the producers a fixed percentage for the services rendered by each department of commodity marketing, thus enabling the profits realized to be divided among the producers concerned. The election of the new board of directors was carried out under the preferential system and resulted in the re-election of the retiring directors, with one exception. Mr. Bothwell was again chosen president of the company at the first meeting of the new board of directors.

Political Policy Clouded

The attendance of the delegates at the main convention was not so large as at some previous annual conventions, but was regarded as far from unsatisfactory. The president, W. A. Amos, referred in his address to the political experiences of the U.F.O. "When five years young," he said, "we launched out on the practically uncharted sea of independent politics, and, almost before anyone realized it, found ourselves a real factor in legislative effort, an added problem confronting the U.F.O. Without expressing any opinion as to the merits or demerits of what is generally known as the U.F.O. government, the very fact of its novelty resulted in an unusual amount of discussion in the public press and many varied ideas in the minds of the directors of the province.

"It could not be expected that even the rural people, steeped as many of them had been in partisan politics, could arrive in so short a time at a clear conception of what this new

political movement really hoped to accomplish. In addition, an unfortunate misunderstanding and controversy arose within our own ranks. Had ample time been given to thresh out the whole question with an open mind the problem could have been satisfactorily solved and the results would have been the solidifying of our movement. As matters stand at the present moment the people are still at sea in regard to what is the proper function of our organization in the political realm. If we who are active members and ardent advocates of the U.F.O. are not able to see eye to eye on this particular aspect of our work, how much less able would those be who are as yet outside and whose co-operation we acknowledge we must have if we are to be wholly what our name signifies—the United Farmers of Ontario."

A Difficult Course

After referring to the extension of this division into the work of the Farmers' Sun Publishing Company, Mr. Amos proceeded to discuss the meaning of the resolutions passed at the last convention with regard to political action and to refer to the "embarrassment" caused by the attendance of certain directors at the inaugural meeting of the new Progressive Party. "Last year's resolution," he said, "should not be interpreted without a reference to the resolution of 1922, covering the same subject, in which it was clearly set forth in reiteration of former statements that as an organization we would take no political action as a party.

"I have no right to interpret for any individual member either of those resolutions, but I believe it is fair to say that the spirit of both was that we could not as an organization be a political party. We will admit that it is a difficult matter to draw the line as to just where active association with any political party should be debarred. It would seem prudent, however, that officers and directors of the U.F.O. should at least decline to participate prominently in the work of any political party. Any member of the organization is, of course, at liberty to ally himself with any political party in order to carry out his obligations as a citizen. Indeed, any member is at liberty to take political action outside of any recognized party, and if we ask what political action the United Farmers of Ontario may take in future, we can safely say that there has been nothing thus far resolved that will debar farmers from acting as they did in 1919 and 1921. . . . Under present conditions economics and politics are so interwoven that we cannot prevent group or class action in the political field. The United Farmers of Ontario must, therefore, remain in politics as a farmers' group." Mr. Amos concluded his address with an inspirational description of the possibilities of co-operative service in relation to agriculture.

Class Consciousness

J. J. Morrison was enthusiastically received by the convention after having been for some months after the last annual meeting of the U.F.O. laid up by illness. In his secretarial

address Mr. Morrison referred to the growth of a class consciousness among the farmers of Ontario and ascribed to it their great achievements of the past few years. "We must suffer for our mistakes," he said. "They have been many, but they are behind us. Shall we learn by them and proceed? If so there is hope in the future; if not, there is none." The great danger to the U.F.O. was within their ranks. "The U.F.O.," he said, "was not intended for the service of those who would farm the farmers but for the use of farmers who would farm that they may live." The U.F.O. was still struggling with itself and until a strong pronouncement of policy was made by the members it would continue to flounder. Mr. Morrison went on to refer to the great progress which is being made in every other field. The percentage of loss of membership for the year was 16 per cent. as against 25 per cent. for the previous year, and that would lead to the belief that "we have passed the lowest point in our membership and are on the upgrade once more."

At the evening session on Wednesday and Thursday addresses were delivered by Miss Agnes Macphail, M.P., and William Irvine, M.P., respectively. Miss Macphail talked upon Success and Citizenship, dealing with the ideals of service, moral courage, religion and morals as elements in successful living, and touching upon the need of citizens

Continued on Page 19

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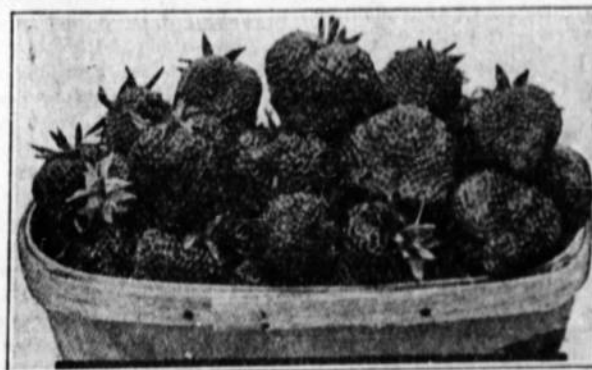
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F. C. 2

The Money Question

More letters from Guide readers on monetary reform

The Guernsey Market House

The Editor.—In your issue of November 19, in your editorial under the caption of Fiat Money, you endeavor to prove that it is impossible for the government to finance public construction and provide necessary agricultural and commercial credit by the simple process of issuing government notes instead of issuing interest-bearing bonds to those who are ready to buy them. You quote the famous Guernsey market house, and you say: "This incident for a century has been cited as the classic example of how governments can finance public works without borrowing money and paying interest." Continuing, you briefly outline how it is claimed that the people of Guernsey, through their government, purchased the material for the market and paid for the labor in building it by an issue of notes, which were redeemed by the rents received for the market stalls. Among your arguments brought forth to discredit the Guernsey scheme you say: "Moreover, as in numerous other cases, the government once having tasted the joys of such easy finance was reluctant to stop and went on issuing the notes until the complaint about the injury to foreign trade forced a halt, when about \$275,000 had been issued. Part was called in, but 90 years after the market was built there were approximately \$200,000 of these notes in circulation. The issue was nothing more or less than an inflation of the currency, and, as usual, the inflation was only stopped after a great deal of injury had been done to business." Now, Mr. Editor, will you kindly inform me and inform your readers, what business suffered through the issuing of these notes? You surely would not contend that it was a bad thing for the people to make laws enabling to print the money required for public works, thus saving the interest that would be paid out each year to the money lenders of their day. The business that would suffer injury from the circulation of these notes were those of the private banks of which two were established ten years after the notes had been in circulation, the Guernsey Banking Company and the Commercial Bank. Referring to the part called in which was \$75,000, an agreement was drawn up with the banks to the following effect, \$75,000 of the state's one pound notes would be withdrawn from circulation and converted into a bank loan drawing 3 per cent. interest, the states pledged themselves not to have at any time more than \$200,000 in circulation. As a result of this agreement the states withdrew from circulation \$75,000, and burdened the people with an annual tax of \$2,250 to pay the interest on that amount, and gave over to the private banks the monopoly of the money of the island in excess of \$200,000, to be issued for their personal profit. Referring to the \$200,000 in notes, which after 90 years were still outstanding, I may say that had they been converted into bank loan as was the \$75,000 in notes, the inhabitants would have paid the bankers over \$540,000 in interest, and still owe the original amount of \$200,000, and the interest will run on and on for ever, if the people never wake up to the imbecility of issuing an interest-bearing debt to supply themselves with a circulating medium.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have endeavored as briefly as possible to answer some of your arguments advanced to discredit the scheme adopted by the people of Guernsey to finance their public works, instead of having to be at the mercy of the money lenders of their day. And what the people of Guernsey accomplished in a small way the people of Canada can accomplish just as soon as they are ready for the change. But of course the government would have to work with care and prudence, and feel its way as it went along, and not undertake to issue currency to finance every wild cat scheme advocated by every Tom, Dick and Harry, as you facetiously suggest in your editorial. And especially more so when we consider the fact that the moneyed interests of the world would be up in arms

at the introduction of such a system of finance, and would do everything in their power to smash the enterprise in its inception.

Space forbids me touching on many of your arguments advanced, but in conclusion I will say that I am not one of those referred to in your editorial, who believe that by the simple process of the government issuing an abundance of money to finance its public works instead of issuing interest-bearing bonds that such would be a panacea for all the economic ills of the age, but I do believe that if such a scheme was carried out wisely and economically, it would prove to be a big step in that direction.—James Fletcher, Kingman, Alta.

Promises to Receive

The Editor.—In your issue of November 19, you state, in speaking of the building of the Guernsey market house, that there was no issue of currency on the security of a market yet to be built, but on an excise of spirits; I would like to know what difference that made. The notes were not issued until the community had material or wealth created by labor, as security from day to day—as the work progressed. The medium of exchange only meant that the holder of the certificate in the first case had provided labor or material for a public work, and was therefore entitled to receive the product of another's labor in goods or services to the same amount, and the exchange was made without the blighting breath of interest charge, and these certificates of exchange could go on circulating for years performing their beneficial services to the community until finally redeemed by the earnings of the market stalls. Was this means of financing scientific and economic, if they had only issued certificates to the amount of the value of labor cost of the building? I grant you that inflation is just as bad in the long run as contraction. What we want to know is: What is the point from which we should judge inflation or deflation?

I maintain that point is where our medium of exchange is sufficient to handle all transactions of the nation on a cash basis, and that is estimated to be between \$70 and \$100 per capita.

The government should issue all notes but not as promises to pay as the passing of the note is the actual payment in fact. But they should read: The Dominion government will receive this certificate for the amount of \$5.00 for all dues or fees payable to the government. Then they would control inflation and deflation by the amount of taxes they would assess on the people, and this could be done in such a way as would prevent periodical financial depressions.

No note should be put into circulation unless for services rendered by the citizens who produced wealth equal to the value of the certificate they received.

This is a sound basis upon which we could proceed to develop the resources of Canada which would lift her as a shining star among the nations of the earth, and lift the burden from the backs of the helpless; in fact our progress would be limited only by the amount of labor power we could command for the production of wealth, and in all such development the satanic institution of interest cost would be forever eliminated.—W. C. Paynter, Tantallon, Sask.

The German Inflation

The Editor.—I have read with great interest, communications appearing in recent editions of The Guide, re the matter of currency and credit reform, and am much gratified to know that men in all parts of the West are thinking along this line. I might also say that I am grievously disappointed in The Guide for following the despicable policy of substituting ridicule for argument. It shows the writer of the editorials on this important matter is deplorably ignorant of his subject, or that he wilfully stoops to deceive.

If we take The Guide editorials seriously, we would believe that any change

from the present system of usury would result in chaos; but I contend that when 75 per cent. of the farmers of Western Canada are almost hopelessly in debt, retail businessmen in nearly the same boat, our industrial machinery only operating at about 40 per cent. of its capacity, that we already have chaos, and that it is merely by a system of book-keeping that our financial institution still keep up the bluff of solvency. Like all other good parrots, the writer of your editorials refers to Germany and her paper mark. While no student of currency reform will admit the German paper money system anything but unscientific, this same mark which was arbitrarily made worthless by the international financiers, supplied the medium of exchange to build the finest merchant marine fleet in the world, thoroughly repaired the railways of the country after deterioration due to the war, and brought German industry back to the place where it challenged the world. All this was done without adding one iota to the national debt. As a result the financiers of the world are falling over themselves to lend money to Germany. Had Germany been self-supporting in every particular, placed her national currency on a scientific basis and refused to borrow money, she would have been the greatest country in the world. As it is now, that country, in common with the rest of the world, will go on paying tribute to the financiers. Already as a result of this financial dictation, German industry is slowing down, public works are being curtailed, and for the first time since the war, large numbers are unemployed. I make the statement, that countries such as Canada and the United States, which are self-supporting, can put into effect a national system of currency and credit, and that they will not only make greater progress than ever before; but that it will promote a greater measure of happiness among the people as a whole.

In closing, I am going to ask a question (that I previously asked The Free Press and received no answer). The statement was made in an editorial to the effect, that if the Dominion government issued bonds to the amount of \$100,000,000, placed them in its own treasury and financed on them, it would be inflation, and the value of our dollar would be decreased. While I agreed that this is what would take place, I contended it would be done arbitrarily. The question I asked was: Why should this proceeding which created no debt be the cause of decreasing the value of our dollar, while if the bonds had been sold to Morgan & Co., for instance, and bore 5 per cent., creating in twenty years a debt of \$200,000,000 in place of the \$100,000,000 borrowed, the value of our dollar would not have been effected adversely, but as a matter of fact increased. I take my authority for the latter statement from one appearing two or three years ago in the Financial Post, when the Canadian dollar came back to par in the United States, that the reason for this was because of the heavy borrowings by the Dominion government in United States. In other words, a farm with a \$5,000 mortgage on it would be worth more than a similar one clear of debt.—Jas. Quinn, Rocanville, Sask.

Credit and Unemployment

The Editor.—At the risk of being charged with writing to relieve personal feeling, I venture to take issue with you on the money question.

In your note, page 7 of The Guide issue of December 10, you say you are concerned only with getting at the truth, a contrast so striking with your attitude manifested in the issue of November 19, that one may be excused if still guessing.

Also in the same note you remind those who have opinions on the money question that if their plans are sound every business enterprise would benefit by their adoption. I respectfully suggest that you show just how the present business of banking would benefit if the right of credit issue was withdrawn from that business, or if by law the business of credit issue was placed on a service at cost basis? Also that you show how big business of any nature would benefit if the business of issuing credit was placed under public control, and the special privileges which big

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business at present enjoys through interlocking directorates and interlaced interests with present credit-issuing institutions, could no longer be maintained.

Not 500 words nor 5,000 words will serve to show the wreckage of human hopes and lives left in the wake of the triumphal march of finance towards the position from which it will hold the producing classes the world over in complete slavery. Lives not yet born are already in bondage, future generations will spend their days without hope for themselves, working only to pay interest on debts not incurred by themselves, if we continue as we have been doing by going in debt to those who control finance and loading ourselves so heavily that we are able with difficulty to meet interest charges, leaving nothing for the principal.

Obvious as this must be to any who care to study the effect of private control for the purposes of profit, of money and credit upon our economic life, it must be equally obvious what difficulties lie in the way of a change or reform. Before we can get anywhere we will have to leave theory for the practical, we must establish a beginning in a small way and let experience demonstrate the possibilities of development.

It will serve no useful purpose to say that experience has exploded certain theories of similar nature, and history is bound to repeat itself, because it is not true. What history has revealed in this connection, is that goods can not overtake money when money gets away to a good start, but history does not show that it is impracticable to try and establish a service adaptable to all industries, and that service to be given at cost, nor does history show that public improvements cannot be successfully financed without assuming interest charges. Public improvements may be financed free of interest, and should be carried out on no other basis.

During trade depressions credit or created purchasing power does not function and circulation throughout the economic body becomes poor, and to stimulate circulation, credit for public works should be issued to within a margin of what has been withdrawn by reason of trade decline, this service to be given free and withdrawn immediately and in proportion to trade revival.

Space will not permit enlarging on the possibilities suggested by the above, but it can be noted that the principal feature to be observed is, that public improvements should be instituted at a time when both labor and goods are plentiful and money is scarce, so that, price levels will remain undisturbed when public credit begins to flow. This way may the evils attendant on unemployment be lessened, and this way will future generations get from under the load we have created for them.—C. Barclay, Tyndall, Man.

The Burden of Interest

The Editor.—Reading recently in your paper I saw letters from readers on finance. I wish to submit my opinions on this subject to you.

The great trouble in Canadian industries today is a faulty system of financing in the past. Our governments, federal and provincial, our municipalities, our industries and private individuals have gone deeply into debt to develop the resources of the country. All these are interest-bearing debts. In these interest charges lie the main root of Canada's present trouble.

The country needs more development, railways, factories, churches, schools

Continued on Page 19

The Brain Browsers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 31, 1924

The Improving Years

As the war years drift further into the past and the destructive effects of the war are being gradually overcome it becomes more pleasant to look back and the future may be looked to with greater hope. The year which is closing has been fruitful of events making for normal economic and political conditions throughout the world. The transforming of war industries into peace industries has proceeded apace, and the degree of success is marked by the eagerness among the nations to establish trade relations by means of commercial agreements. That just concluded between Great Britain and Germany may be taken as typical of the general tendency throughout Europe; it places the two countries, so far as trade is concerned, on a pre-war footing. The public finance of many countries has improved and currencies have been stabilized. The commission appointed under the Dawes report is getting the question of reparations on to a firmer foundation, at least as firm a foundation as the problem admits of, and in general it can be said that the year has witnessed a remarkable and stimulating effort to concentrate upon the arts of peace.

Noteworthy among the efforts is the Geneva agreement to make the covenant of the League of Nations more efficacious as an instrument for the prevention of war. Its very completeness is likely to operate against its adoption by some of the strong nations which do not look with favor upon the limitations placed upon their individual strength, but as a logical assault upon war it stands forth as the best effort the nations have yet made.

These hopeful tendencies will persist through the new year. The restoration of the pre-war channels of trade and the growing economic activity presage better business and better conditions for the mass of the people. The year 1925 opens with promise; the wish of The Guide for all its readers and friends is that the promise will be adequately fulfilled.

Crow's Nest Rates Restored

After a great deal of unnecessary delay and heavy expense to the Canadian public, the Dominion government, on Christmas Day, announced the restoration of the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement, pending the decision of the Supreme Court as to the statutory authority of the Railway Commission. In other words the government exercises its powers to suspend the ruling of the Railway Commission until such time as the status and powers of the Railway Commission are settled by decision of the Supreme Court of Canada. The Crow's Nest Rates will again come into effect by the new order of the government on January 8, but there is to be no refund of the higher charges paid by shippers under the new rates established by the Railway Commission.

It will be remembered that the Railway Commission, on October 14, abrogated the Crow's Nest Agreement. Premier King was in the West at the time, wooing the Progressives, and was urged by provincial governments, public bodies and individuals, to suspend the ruling of the commission at once. However, he preferred the long and round-about formal way of a full dress appeal to the cabinet council, which was heard on December 4. Judging by the numerous cabinet meetings which have been held,

and the fact that a number of the ministers lost their Christmas holidays, the reason for the delayed decision is obvious. A goodly portion of Mr. King's ministers evidently were well satisfied to see the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement abrogated by the Railway Commission, and preferred to leave it in that position. Wiser counsels have prevailed, however, and the ruling is now suspended as it should have been more than two months ago.

The Supreme Court will now decide whether the Railway Commission has the power under the law to abrogate the Crow's Nest Agreement. If the Supreme Court rules against the Railway Commission then the Crow's Nest rates will stand, but otherwise they will go, and it may be some months before the situation is cleared. Presumably the government will take no action towards making the Crow's Nest Agreement of 1897 hard and fast and binding by legislation until the ruling of the Supreme Court is known. If the court concurs in the ruling of the Railway Commission it is doubtful if legislation will be put through parliament to restore the 1897 contract in toto. It is largely a western question and for political purposes a great deal of antagonism has been generated in the East against the West. We anticipate that there will be pious expressions in favor of leaving all rate-making powers in the hands of the Railway Commission and let the West foot the bill. In the meantime the new chairman of the Railway Commission will probably make no more important rulings until the Supreme Court has disposed of this one.

Tax Reductions

It was claimed by Hon. J. A. Robb, acting minister of finance, that the changes he made in the tariff and the sales tax at the last session of parliament meant a reduction of taxation of approximately \$24,000,000. This was undoubtedly a good beginning in tax reduction, and it was made in the right places. The tariff and the sales taxes are taxes on consumption, and they press more heavily upon the mass of the people than taxes levied directly against wealth. There is, however, a very strong agitation in business circles for relief in the income tax, the contention being that the income tax in the United States is lower than the Canadian tax, that Canadian business is willy-nilly linked up with that of the United States, and, consequently, the higher Canadian tax is a handicap to Canadian business in competition with that of the United States. It is further urged that the higher tax prevents capital flowing from the United States into Canada, and thus hinders the economic development of the country.

Taxation is undoubtedly high in Canada, and to the extent that it imposes greater burdens upon industry than have to be borne by competitive industry, it is a handicap that if at all possible should be removed. There is room for a considerable amount of co-operation between the federal and provincial authorities in the collection of revenue, and further economies could undoubtedly be effected in administration. The demand that the tax burden should be lightened as much as ever possible is fully justifiable in the interest of the nation as a whole.

It may be questioned, however, whether the income tax does actually prevent capital coming into the country. There is no

evidence to show that capital investments from the outside have fallen off on account of the income tax. On the contrary, capital investments from the United States are on the increase, so much so, that an alarm has been sounded that the country is being economically annexed to the United States. Capital is never scared by high taxes provided the profits are there. So long as United States capital can get as good returns in Canada as at home, or elsewhere, it will continue to flow into this country.

Reduction in taxation should take place where the reduction will have the best effect on the national welfare. Taxes on income are not paid if the income is not there to pay it. Taxes on consumption must be paid regardless of the capacity of the payer to pay them. Be the income big or little, the tax must be paid, and the smaller the income the more onerous and unjust the tax. It may not be possible to get absolute equity in taxation, but it is possible to make an approach to it, and taxes upon income are certainly more equitable than taxes on consumption. If, therefore, the government finds itself in a position to effect further reductions at the coming session of parliament, they should be made in the tariff and sales tax, and not in the income tax.

Problems of Federation

The government of Western Australia recently called for tenders on ten engines required for hauling the 1924-25 harvest. Only one Australian firm submitted tenders and the earliest it could deliver the engines was March, 1926. Engines delivered in 1926 obviously could not be of use for the 1924-25 crop, so the government gave the order to a British firm.

The engines were delivered in due course and the Federal Customs Department demanded \$100,000 duty on them. The state government protested and explained why the order had been given to a British firm and affirmed that the order would have been given to an Australian firm had any been able to fill it, but the federal government refused to remit the duties.

Public opinion in Western Australia is predominantly free trade. The state has few manufacturing industries its main production coming from the mine, the forest, the farm and the sea. The state is cut off from other states of the Commonwealth by an extensive barren area somewhat similar to that lying between eastern and western Canada. Like other Australian states, however, it has its own ports, and most of its external trading is done direct. It is claimed that it is much cheaper for the state to import, from say Great Britain, than from the eastern states of the Commonwealth, consequently the protective tariff of the Commonwealth is a heavy tax upon the state.

For many years the state has protested against the tariff policy of the Commonwealth and now this tax of \$100,000 on engines required for the state railway seems to have been the last straw. The talk of secession and the insistent demands of the federal representatives from the western state have compelled the Commonwealth government to appoint a commission to enquire into and report upon the effect of confederation upon Western Australia with special reference to the effect of the tariff policy of the Commonwealth.

There is a hint in this for the government of Canada. British Columbia complains bitterly of freight rates that violate the pact of

confederation; the prairies have again and again presented their case against the tariff and discriminatory freight rates; the maritime provinces are voicing their objections to conditions that are contrary to the spirit if not the letter of confederation. It seems to be an opportune time for a complete overhauling of the national situation with a view to arriving at national policies that will meet the sectional differences which are unavoidable in a country so large as Canada and be conducive of a better feeling all round. Why not appoint a commission to enquire into and report upon the effect of confederation on the various parts of the country and the effect of the much-lauded national policy of protection upon those provinces which depend upon the export of their surplus production?

The Hearst Bubble

In 1921, a man named Joseph X. Hearst came to Winnipeg and started to promote a music publishing company. In mathematics X stands for the unknown quantity; the public of Manitoba have just discovered what the X stood for in Mr. Hearst's name. It was the "quantity" in his character that not even his closest business friends and relations knew anything about.

Mr. Hearst promised fabulous dividends to those whom he induced to invest in his company. It must have been news to every other music publishing firm that the business contained so much in the way of profits. Anyway Mr. Hearst persuaded a lot of people that the world was so crazy over inane songs that dividends of 30 per cent. were the least to be expected in investments in the publishing of them, and the money rolled in. A few days ago Mr. Hearst disappeared, and with him went all the money invested in the Hearst Publishing Company. In Mr. Hearst's case music appears to have had charms

enough to allay any kind of suspicion, backed as it was by exceptional ability to forge, lie, swindle and pull the wool over the eyes of the most sophisticated in law, business, and finance. He forged the evidences of his wealth, lied about the business, swindled the stockbrokers and pulled off a common confidence trick on lawyers, auditors, directors and public authorities. As the result Mr. Hearst got away with about \$600,000 and left behind debts of over \$100,000.

The tragedy of it is the wreckage of savings. Many have lost what it took them a life time to save. For everybody connected with the company it has meant loss and trouble and misery. It is one more example of the foolishness of swallowing glib stories of fabulous profits from investments in stock that have nothing to recommend them but the smooth tongue of get-rich-quick artists.

Editorial Notes

The Scottish Co-operator complains that the British housewife is paying 10d (20 cents) for a four-pound loaf, while the highest price during the war was 18 cents. At that the British consumer has the edge on the Canadian consumer. Twenty cents for four pounds is five cents a pound, and the wheat from which the bread is made has been transported thousands of miles. Out here on the prairies we grow the wheat, and flour is made practically on the harvest field. According to the figures compiled by the Labor Gazette, a Dominion government publication, the average price per pound for bread in Manitoba is 5.9 cents, in Saskatchewan 7.4 cents, and in Alberta 8 cents, omitting Drumheller where the price is 10 cents and is the highest in the Dominion.

A French politician declares that the isolation of Japan is necessary to the security

of the white races. When you come to figure it out apparently the only thing for the white races to do is to prepare systematically for the extermination of the yellow, brown and black races, after which the white races will probably have a grand finale to find out who is to inherit the earth literally.

Chicago grain men say that wheat will go to \$2.00 a bushel. Well, there isn't anybody in this part of the world wants to stop it.

After taking charge of the Russian embassy in Paris, the Soviet government publishes a secret document showing that in 1916 Russia and France entered into a compact for the partitioning of Turkey. The Bolsheviks have been ruthless in exposing the diplomatic records of the czaristic regime, and they set an example which has been followed by the republics of Germany and Austria. Great Britain has also agreed to publish records from the foreign office bearing on the antecedents of the war. In the course of time the people, if they will take the time and trouble to read, will find out that the London Times was right when it said that wars were made in the chancelleries of Europe by men who played with the masses of the people as pawns in a game of chess.

Agricultural implement manufacturers announce a reduction in the price of farm implements for 1925. That's a piece of welcome news to start the new year with.

Manitoba Conservatives have decided that there is no liberalism about their conservatism; they have dropped their official name of Liberal-Conservative party and will henceforth stand for conservatism unadulterated. The next thing for them to do is to tell the people just what it is they are so anxious to conserve.



The Guide's Wish for its Readers in 1925

The Cattle Pool: Its Aims and Achievements

By C. Rice-Jones
Vice-president, United Grain Growers Ltd.

PRIOR to the year 1914 no such thing as co-operative shipping of livestock had been attempted except in a minor way. The farmer with less than a car-load lot had no way of shipping his stock to market, but was compelled to sell to the local buyer. Livestock producers will remember the wide spreads between the local prices and the market prices in Calgary and Winnipeg, which at that time were the only two markets in the West. A demand arose for some system which would enable producers to combine to make up car-load lots and ship their stock to the central markets for sale on a commission basis.

In 1914 The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. (amalgamated in 1917 with The Grain Growers' Grain Co.) decided to open a Livestock Commission Department on the Calgary yards, and a systematic campaign of organization for co-operative shipping took place throughout the province of Alberta. Business grew rapidly and when the Edmonton Stock Yards were established, some two years later, an office was also opened on those yards. What was then The Grain Growers' Grain Co. in 1916 opened an office on the St. Boniface Stock Yards, Winnipeg.

Co-operative shipping was at first looked upon by the established livestock trade as an impractical scheme that would not last, but so rapidly did it grow that private firms began to cater for it and now every firm is eager to handle co-operative shipments.

For the last five years United Grain Growers Ltd. has handled a considerably larger percentage of the stock than any other firm on our three Western markets. Not only that, but co-operative shipping has spread all over Canada and the United States. On the Toronto and Montreal markets, as well as every important market in the United States, there is a farmers' livestock marketing organization, we believe without exception, handling the largest volume of business on the yards. After the bitterest kind of opposition, co-operative shipping has become an established and recognized method of doing business.

The business handled by United Grain Growers Ltd. has not been confined to co-operative shipments alone. Owners of car lots or several car lots of cattle have found it in their interests to market them through United Grain Growers' Livestock Department.

Learnt by Following Sales

In marketing hundreds of thousands of head of stock over a period of years we have, on behalf of the producers, naturally been particularly interested in analyzing its distribution, finding out its final destination and ascertaining the spread between the price at which the stock was sold on the local markets and the price eventually paid for the same stock by the packers and feeders of Ontario and the states to the South.

With our sparse population here in the West, only a comparatively small percentage of the stock produced can be consumed locally. An additional amount is slaughtered by local packers and shipped as dressed beef, while a considerable proportion is shipped East and South in the live state to the more thickly populated centres, such as Montreal, Toronto, St. Paul and Chicago and the feed lots in the territories adjacent to these cities. We found that after the local packers had purchased their requirements for their local plants, the larger percentage of the remainder of the stock sold on a commission basis passed into the hands of dealers, commonly known as speculators, and that before this volume of stock reached its final destination, whether for slaughter or for feeding

East or South, it had passed through the hands of from one to three dealers. A commission firm could in the case of fairly well sorted car lots of cattle, whether owned by one or more or two or three individuals, sell them to an outside buyer, but the majority of cattle coming to market arrive in mixed loads, which are not attractive to outside buyers.

Under the commission system the cattle could not be sorted and graded before selling, except where one owner has a large shipment, because it is necessary to retain the identity of the different animals as to ownership. There was no other outlet for a considerable percentage of these cattle except to dealers and speculators, who admittedly performed a service in sorting these cattle into graded car lots, although for their own benefit rather than the benefit of the producer. Outside buyers, whether packers or feeders, will not purchase mixed car lots of cattle, neither will they pay as much for cattle in ones, twos and threes as they will for sorted and graded car lots. It is necessary for packers to keep their stock of meat sorted to suit their particular classes of trade, right from the trade requiring the choicest, highest priced meat to the cheapest rough meat.

Pooling Necessary for Sorting

In order to be able to cater to this class of trade directly, thereby eliminating the middlemen, who are the speculators on the market, it was necessary to develop a plan of marketing whereby the identity of the cattle would be lost, so that the marketing organization would be in a position to sort the cattle into graded car lots.

The pool system of marketing cattle provides this means and the results already obtained have pretty definitely demonstrated that it is the only system under which livestock can be marketed to the best advantage for the producer. It is not only an advantage from the standpoint of mixed car loads, but also from the standpoint of straight car lots shipped to market by the larger ranchers or dealers. Buyers will come where the best assortment of cattle is offered for sale, put up in the most attractive shape for market.

One market is not by any means the best market for all classes of stock on the same day. One day the local market may be best for certain classes of steers or cows, while Toronto or Montreal may be the best market for another class and St. Paul or Chicago for other classes. We see the larger ranchers go through Winnipeg with from five to 20 cars of cattle

composed of different grades of steers, cows and heifers. They sometimes go through to Chicago, sometimes to Toronto, with the whole shipment, whereas better results could undoubtedly be obtained were the cattle sorted into graded car lots on the Edmonton, Calgary or Winnipeg markets, as the case may be, some of them sold on the local market and some shipped East and some South.

The aim of every manufacturer is to put his goods up for market in the shape in which they will bring the most money and are most attractive to the buyers. The livestock producer is the manufacturer of livestock. This principle is just as important from the standpoint of the producer of livestock as from that of the manufacturer of any other product.

The Process

The pool system of marketing cattle is now so well known that it is not necessary to go into any lengthy description of the system as it is followed. The cattle are shipped to market in the ordinary way; after being fed and watered they are taken to the scales and appraised at the price that each individual animal or car lot—where a car lot belongs to one owner—would bring if sold on the market at that time on a commission basis. The cattle then pass over the scales. The stock yards weighman records the price, markings, ownership and weight.

The animal or animals then pass into the pool, losing their identity as to ownership. When making the appraisal the appraiser designates the grade of the animal and after being weighed it is penned accordingly by the stock yards employees according to the grade designated, this being the first rough sorting of the cattle. The owner then receives settlement on exactly the same basis as he receives it if his cattle are handled through the commission department. He is settled with at the full market price in exactly the same way and retains his sales invoice as a participation certificate, which entitles him to participate in any profit there may be at the end of the year as a result of the sorting of the cattle into car lots and the making of direct sales to packers and feeders instead of to local dealers and speculators. In other words, the profit previously made by the dealers and speculators in the sorting and grading of these cattle is now retained for the benefit of the producers themselves.

An inspection of the cattle in the pens beyond the scales will show that they are roughly sorted for grade and classification. The cattle are moved down to the pool pens and the head salesman then proceeds to put the finishing touches on the sorting. The better the cattle in each load can be matched, particularly with respect to better quality stock, the better the price that can be obtained.

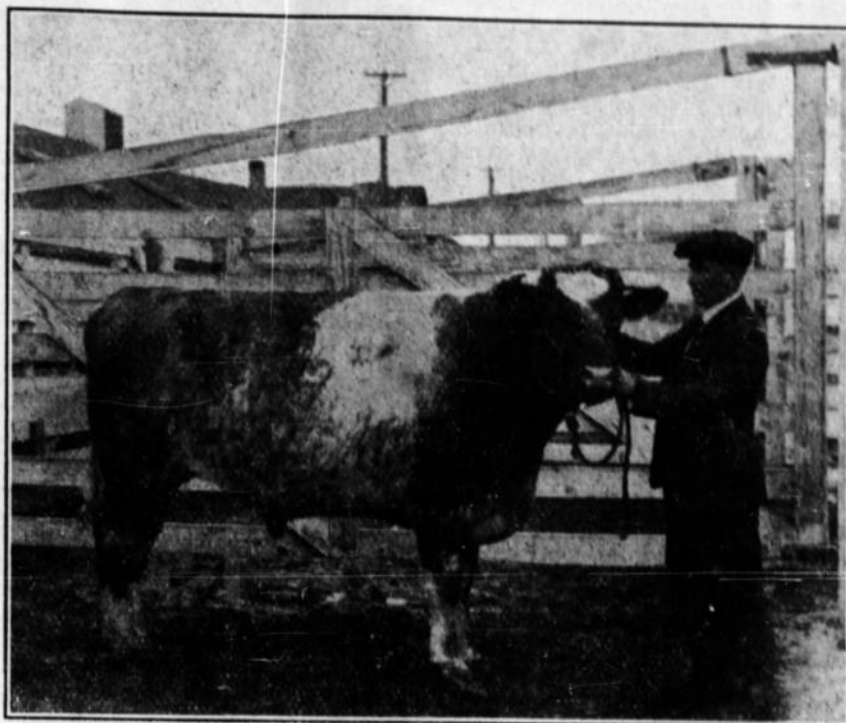
Loads of sorted cattle often do not contain two animals from the same shipping point, every animal coming from a different shipping point scattered all over the three western provinces.

The Outlet

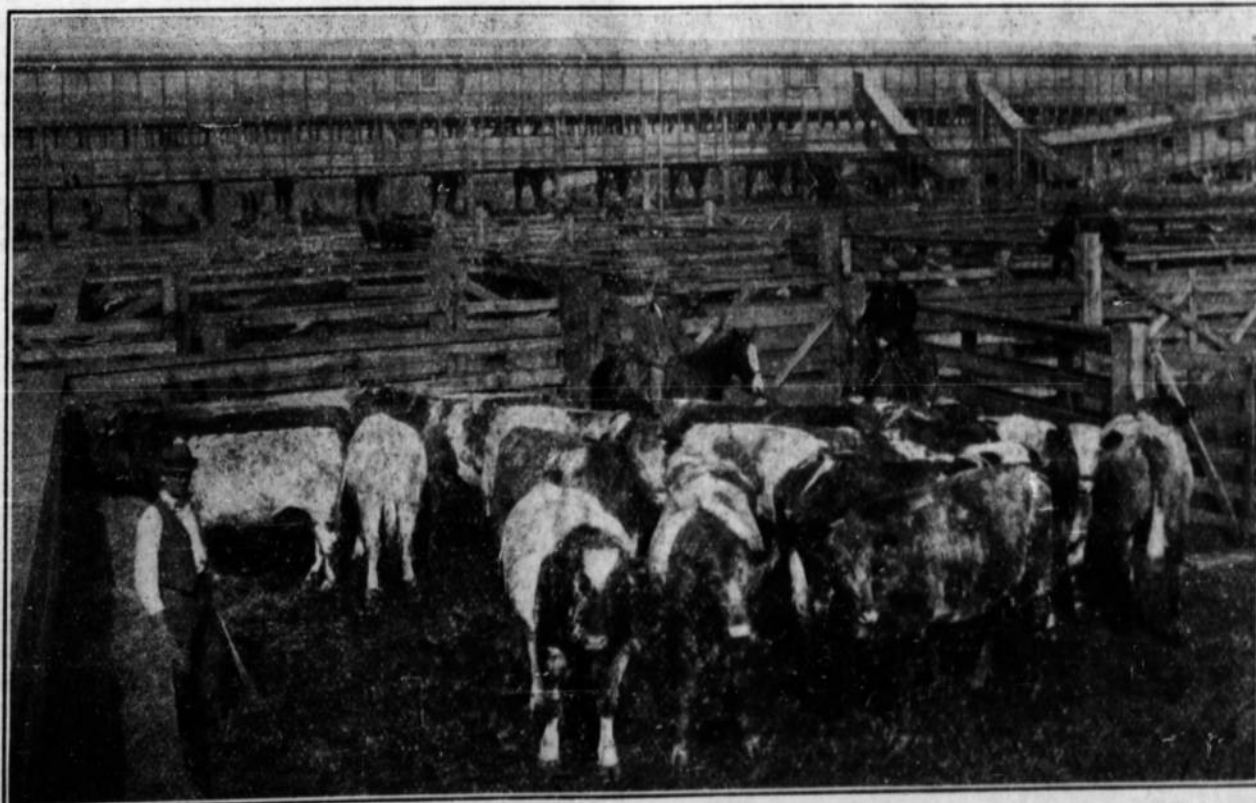
A satisfactory trade direct with feeders in Ontario and the corn belt states is being developed. The greater percentage of our orders from feeders come by wire, the wire designating the class of stuff they require and approximately the price they wish to pay. In the month of October 88 graded loads of feeder cattle were shipped to Ontario and United States points, the majority of them direct to the farms of the feeders.

The operation of the pool has for the first time placed the producer, through the agency of his marketing organization—United Grain Growers—in the position that he does not have to take the price offered on the local market when the same class of cattle will not better returns on another

Continued on Page 25



A good type of steer shipped in to the pool by Rankin Bros., Wakopa, Man. Take the horns off him and he would be hard to beat.



A car load of pool steers being admired on the Chicago market. Although these cattle are in a high state of flesh, they were sold as short-keep feeders. A constant supply of this class of cattle would ensure success for the pool.

The Patient Fraser Valley Farmer

THE Lower Fraser Valley, within a few miles of and practically reaching the city of Vancouver, is a very small part of Canada, smaller, even, than the traditional "postage stamp" on the map. A seed pea would be about right. And yet this little spot pays a net operating profit to the railways as large as any similar farming district in Canada five times its area, and not over one-fourth of this district is yet in cultivation. If all the rest of Canada paid the same freight rates for the same service, the C.N.R. would pay handsome dividends on its common stock; and no one but a millionaire could afford to hold C.P.R. stock.

This apparently exaggerated and reckless statement appears to be justified by the evidence brought out at the recent sittings of the Board of Railway Commissioners, at Vancouver, where, after patiently waiting for years, the Fraser Valley farmers at last got a hearing—and a good hearing.

Four days were occupied in giving evidence on the much larger question of the equalization of feed and grain rates from prairie points to Vancouver as compared with Fort William, the present rate from Calgary or Edmonton to Vancouver being 22½ cents, as against 26 cents from Calgary or Edmonton to Fort William. Some very strong evidence was given to show that the dividing line of the westward and eastward flow of grain should be about Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, instead of Viking and Bassano, as it is now, approximately. This would mean a reduction of about four cents per 100 pounds on west bound grain, and would mean a great boon to thousands of prairie farmers.

Paying Heavy Toll

It may be a debatable question as to whether the prairie farmer or the Fraser Valley farmer, who is a very large user of prairie grain, will get this four cents if and when taken off. We both think we are paying it now, but it will come as a distinct shock to the prairie man to hear that the Fraser Valley dairy and poultry farmers are not only paying this four cents or at least their share of it, but also an additional 19 cents per 100 pounds (which goes entirely to the railways), on all grain, bran and shorts; and a very large part of this is low grade wheat, for which there is only a comparatively limited market on the prairies. The usual railway practice is to charge a low rate on a low-priced article, and a high rate on a high priced article, the idea being that the more valuable article can afford to pay the higher freight rate, but in the case of grain to the coast this custom appears to be reversed.

The ability to extract this additional 19 cents comes about through a most valuable invention which was discovered about 1908. It is really a secret process and is not patented, and is believed to have been invented by the general freight agent of the C.P.R. It is known as the "Domestic and Export Freight Rate Differential." A holy and blessed word: "Differential," and it covers a multitude of sins. In the Fraser Valley we call it "discrimination," on the principle that a hog under any other name smells the same.

While the export rate is 22½ cents from Calgary and Edmonton, the domestic rate is 41½ cents, a differential, or discrimination, of 19 cents, and this discrimination is not only against the coast farmers, but against all consumers of prairie grain and grain products, including flour, in British Columbia, and includes also wheat which is ground into flour and used on the coast.

This discrimination amounts to about 13 cents per bushel, \$3.80 per ton, or \$136.80 per 36 ton car. So far as I know, there is no "favored nation" treaty in the world which allows a foreign consumer an advantage over the home consumer, nor should there be any Canadian law or custom allowing such a preference, particularly when based upon a statutory freight rate, not fixed by competition; and as these rates were

Punished by heavy discriminatory freight rates and being driven off their farms---By Charles E. Hope

consented to by the railway commissioners they are, for all practical purposes, statutory. It puts the Canadian railways in the unenviable position of giving a preference to foreigners over their own fellow-citizens who have given them cash and land worth many hundred millions of dollars, and results in the Japanese getting his wheat actually at a slightly smaller "laid down" price in Japan than we have to pay in Vancouver. At the present time the Japanese importer actually gets it at 25 cents per ton less, but I am told it has been as much as a dollar less, depending on the ocean freight rates, which vary from time to time.

Why the Difference?

Now let us see what the railways make out of this and what the Fraser Valley farmers pay, and how it affects them. According to the evidence submitted at the recent sittings of the Railway Commission, the net operating profit on a 50-car train of wheat from Edmonton to Vancouver, 766 miles, is \$4,225, possibly a not unreasonable profit considering the amount of grain moving. As the distance from Calgary to Vancouver is only 642 miles, or 124 miles shorter, it is not unreasonable to assume that the C.P.R. profit is at least as much. This is on the basis of a 22½ cent rate. If you take an average of 36 tons to the car, then a 50-car train would be 1,800 tons, at \$3.80 a ton discrimination or "differential," and would amount to \$6,840, or a total profit per train of \$11,065. There are, of course, no solid trains of "domestic" grain, but there are some domestic grain cars in most trains. Reducing this to a car basis instead of a train basis, it means that the net operating profit on export grain is \$84.50 per car, and on domestic grain \$221.30. The same track, the same crew, the same cars, the same engine, hauled at the same time, under conditions identical in every way. Is there any moral or honest justification for such a difference? If there is a legal justification then it should be changed.

Corn from Argentina

The amount of grain and grain products shipped to Vancouver the last crop year was about 50,000 cars, of which about 45,000 were export and 5,000 domestic. If it is profitable to haul 45,000 cars on a 22½ cent rate, is it any less profitable to haul an additional 5,000 at the same rate and at the same time? On the other hand, if it is not profitable, then the railways are losing money and will make it up somewhere (and we admit that a profit is just as necessary to a railway as to a farmer)

—but why pick on us? Recently a shipload of 8,000 tons of corn was brought to Vancouver from the Argentine at a saving of about \$10 per ton. This came by ship instead of over the railways via Winnipeg. I suppose we can all of us stand it if the railways lose some business through over-charging, but if this had been low grade wheat from the Argentine instead of corn, as it might very well have been, what would the Alberta grain growers have to say about that?

A Heavy Fine

Estimates vary as to the amount of grain and grain products shipped to Fraser Valley points from the prairies. A member of one of the largest feed firms stated in his evidence that it was about 1,200 tons per month. On this basis the Fraser Valley farmers are being fined \$547,000 per annum. Other evidence was given by different farmer witnesses based on estimates in their own districts of rather less than this amount, but the lowest estimate (and none of the witnesses were so well qualified to give an opinion as the feed firm referred to), was \$300,000. This extra unnecessary tax, for which no value whatever is given, is borne by about 6,000 farmers, of whom 1,500 are returned men living on Soldier Settlement Board farms; over half these S.S.B. farms are under 20 acres in extent, many of them as low as five acres. One witness (a poultry farmer, on 15 acres), stated this tax cost him \$600 per year, and there are many similar cases.

Municipal taxes in the Lower Fraser Valley are very high, but there are scores of cases where this discriminatory railway tax is three and four times as much as the municipal and school tax combined. It was stated by one witness that \$300,000 was as much as was spent on all the roads in every municipality in the district per annum.

If the German fleet during the war had steamed up the Fraser River and fined the Lower Fraser Valley \$300,000 the outrage would have echoed round the world, but in times of peace a friendly organization is doing just that, and not once, but every year, and this has been going on since 1908, is still going on, and the amount gets larger every year.

Unexampled Discrimination

Almost the entire population of the Lower Fraser is either British or Canadian of British descent, drawn, in fact, from every province of Canada. We believe the Fraser Valley is one of the best parts of Canada, and it is our chosen home, and if it is right and just

that we should be fined for living in the land of our choice, then this fine should go either to the provincial or the Dominion government, and not to any private corporation; but it is generally understood that every Canadian is entitled to live in any part of Canada he likes, and that wherever he lives he is entitled to the same treatment that every other Canadian gets, no matter where he lives. It is estimated that the railways, since 1908, have fined this small district approximately \$4,000,000, and this amount is being added to yearly.

The railways put in no evidence to show that any other part of Canada pays such discriminatory rates, or that export and domestic rates existed elsewhere. There are no such different rates anywhere on the Pacific Coast, Seattle, Portland or San Francisco. There used to be, but they were cancelled long ago by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The nearest approach to a similar condition is the rate from Calgary to Winnipeg, 833 miles, 26 cents. As Winnipeg is not a seaport this might be called a domestic rate. We should be quite satisfied to have the same domestic rate as Winnipeg, which is 6½ cents per ton mile. Calgary to Vancouver, 642 miles, is at present 13 cents per ton mile, exactly double.

It is all Velvet

It should be borne in mind that, in order to earn or "charge" this additional 19 cents per 100 pounds on domestic grain the railways did not have to invest one single dollar additional capital, or to spend a single dime in operating expense; it is all "velvet."

Some very illuminating figures were placed in evidence during the hearing, which, while they may be known to most prairie men, were quite new to most of us. For instance: In the years from 1916 to 1920, the net earnings of the C.P.R. on the eastern lines were \$70,500,000, and on the western lines \$144,000,000. A statement was also submitted showing that, although the cost of construction in British Columbia was very high, the actual cost of the C.N.R. in B.C. was less than the cost of construction of the railways in Eastern Canada. It used to be contended that the cost of construction and operation in the West was the reason for the higher freight rates. This clearly is not the case, and this argument has been, I believe, largely abandoned. Then, what is the reason?

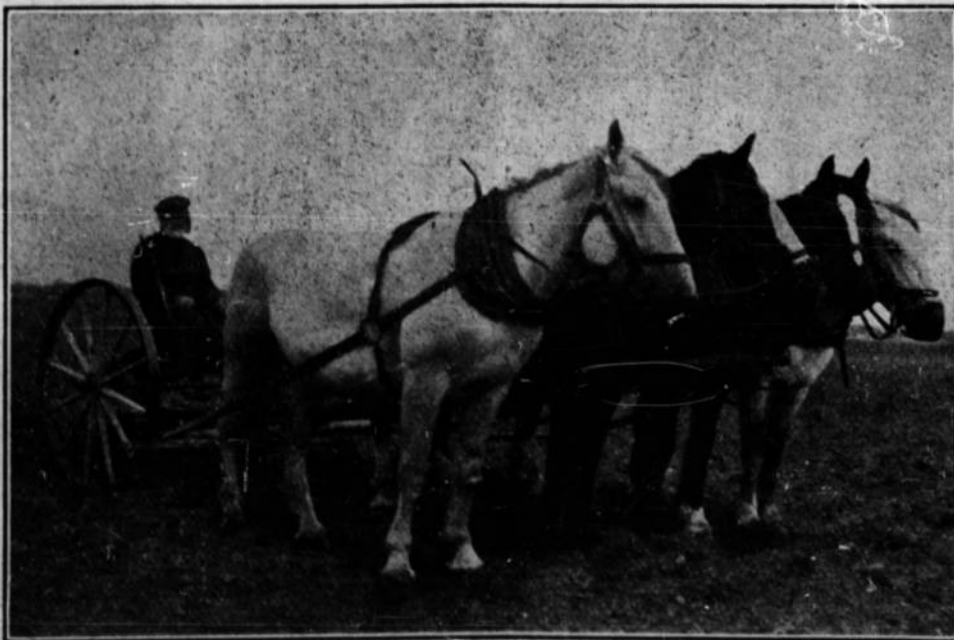
It should, however, be stated that whatever bearing the cost of construction and operation might or might not have on the greater question of Mountain rates and western rates generally, they cannot have any bearing on the perhaps smaller but much more acute question of the domestic 19-cent differential, as this is all clear profit anyway.

The Old, Old Principle

There has been a good deal of diligent digging by many people, both experts and otherwise, in an endeavor to ascertain what is the fundamental basis of the freight rate structure, and what is the design; but the only undisputed fact so far unearthed is that there is no design; it seems to be, at least to the uninitiated, nothing but a haphazard, disjointed and discordant jumble. The evidence clearly showed that there was no reason but the old one, that the railways demand and take all the traffic will bear.

Is it any wonder that the Fraser Valley farmer has earned the name of the most patient man in Canada?

Scores of poultry farms have been abandoned in this district within the last two years, and most of the dairy farmers have been reduced to the barest living; but if this 19-cent discrimination was taken off it would put new life into everybody, and, among other things, would result in a greatly increased consumption of the low grades of wheat which should eventually lower the spread between the contract and off grades, as well as giving a greater tonnage to the railways.



One of Manitoba's young old men

Gilbert Percy Wastle, of Maryfield, is 86 years of age, and can rival many a young man in his ability to accomplish the routine work that is to be found on any grain farm. This picture was taken just after he completed 200 acres of summerfallow, having gone over the field for the sixth time.



No, you don't have to go to the Valley of the Nile to see a sphinx. This is a rock in Verdigris Coulee, near Milk River, Alta. (Photo taken by A. H. Steckle).

Sweet Clover as a Dry Land Crop

R. Grant Thompson enthusiastic about the usefulness of Sweet Clover during the transition from grain to diversified farming

IT is getting several years ago since Professor, now Hon. John Bracken, Premier of Manitoba, confided to me that he believed his greatest gift to agriculture in Western Canada would be the strain of sweet clover he developed and which he named "Arctic." I am convinced that he is right. The bringing of common sweet clover to Western Canada as a cultivated crop was a move that started a new method of farming. The variety Arctic has just those superior characteristics that make it a crop that can, and I believe will, in a comparatively few years, revolutionize our farming methods. I am not going to dwell on generalities, but will give, briefly, my experience with Arctic sweet clover.

I secured my first seed in the spring of 1921. I paid \$10 for 20 pounds of seed. A high price, but it was the best investment I ever made. I seeded in rows 36 inches apart to get as high a yield of seed as possible. This yielded me at the rate of 10 bushels of seed per acre in 1922. I had that year the chance of observing Arctic in comparison with common and was convinced that for leafiness and vigor of growth Arctic was superior. I might further add that one field of common near me had winter killed and I could not see that my field had suffered in the least. The only mistake I made was that I did not secure more seed to sow in 1922. I did not want to get my seed, which was registered, mixed with common, so I waited another year.

Early Seeding Best

In 1923 I seeded 110 acres to Arctic. Some of it was seeded with wheat as a nurse crop and some with oats, and a few acres with barley. I found out that the earlier seeded the better the catch and stand. Some was seeded on stubbled-in wheat and the rest on spring plowed stubble. Of the 110 acres 60 acres made a good stand. The other 50 acres was thin owing to a heavy rain just as the young plants got above ground in the two-leaf stage and it beat them to pieces. That which was farther on stood the rain, and of course that which was not yet up did not suffer. I was watching the crop closely and I am certain this was the cause of the thin stand on part of the field.

Dry Season Pasture

This year I pastured 20 acres, cut 50 acres, the thin stand, for hogs, and harvested 40 acres for seed. We had a dry summer here at Indian Head. There were one or two local showers, which hit some parts of the district, but for my farm it was drier than dry. It was awful. There was less than an inch of rain on June 5, and it went a full seven weeks before we got more, that was the end of July. You can imagine what the pastures were like.

I had 16 head of cattle and as many horses pasturing on this 20 acres of Arctic and 30 acres of nature grass. Of this 30 acres fully one-third was taken up with bluff. It normally will pasture about five head. I had this stock in this pasture from the time I

had to shut them off the field until I threshed in October. They had absolutely no other feed except in the case of work horses that were fed in the day time and turned out at night. But from June 5 up to the middle of July, even these were on pasture all the time except for one or two teams during haying.

This 20 acres of Arctic stood up well until September, and from then on it was close picking. But even so I had no other pasture available. Close picking as it was I never had stock, both horses and cattle, come off pasture in better shape. As a pasture crop I am convinced there is nothing that can touch sweet clover, and of course my experience is with Arctic.

I got about 30 loads of hay off this stand. That would be about 40 tons. If it had all been as good as the best I would have had three times that much. To those who have no experience I may say that sweet clover is heavy stuff. It clings together. A man can go out by himself and without packing bring in a respectable load. It would be an easy matter to put two tons on any decent sized rack.

I cut this hay in all stages of growth, from the time it just started to blossom until it was well out in blossom and forming seed. It all made good hay as far as I can see, but the best time to cut is just when the first blossoms are ready to appear. There is a bigger proportion of leaf at that stage, but it makes good hay for a considerable time past that period. It does not dry out rapidly and for that reason is difficult to cure. However, I took the proverbial old bull by the horns and stacked it before it was dry or near dry, putting it up in stacks about 10 feet wide. It cured splendidly and is coming out now in ideal shape.

One Fallacy Disposed Of

You have possibly heard that stock will not eat the stuff. I still hear that yarn. My cattle or horses never had a chance to eat it until this last spring. So far as I know they made no objection to it whatever. I know that now they will eat it in preference to anything else. When they are turned out they make a bee line for the sweet clover straw stack and stay there until driven back to the stable.

I have also heard, more than once, that while it may be all right for cows it is no good as a horse feed, that it is too loosening in its action. I feed my work horses on it, and it alone, as hay and pasture while plowing up my lay land. It was baked that dry I had to sharpen shears every day, and I would put its value as two to one for any other hay I have fed, including oat sheaves, but not alfalfa, which I have not fed. I found the horses did well, mighty well, even without oats, and I could see no excessive loosening effect it had.

This year I seeded down another 60 acres, and from now on what would be my summerfallow land will be seeded down to sweet clover of the Arctic

variety. I have only taken one crop of wheat off sweet clover ground and that was only a few acres and was not threshed by itself, but when I went around with the binder the first time I could see as easily as if there had been a fence where that sweet clover land started, not only because of the better stand of wheat, but it was cleaner, much cleaner than the summer-fallow ground beside it.

A Beneficent Weed

Some say it will become a weed. Perhaps it will if not handled properly, but at that it will be the best weed that was ever brought into his country. Any weed that will pasture five or six head of cattle where one pastured before deserves some notice. Any weed that will pasture well over a head per acre with the rainfall we had here this past year deserves more than passing consideration.

Whether we wish it or not we have got to change from straight grain growing. We are getting too many diseases and too many weeds that cannot be controlled, even with costly summer-fallowing. A neighbor of mine said, in a little gathering, that he would advise anyone with good wheat land to stick to wheat. So do I, but I haven't good wheat land. It is growing too much rusted wheat, too much saw-fly maggot wheat, and altogether too many weeds to even approach being profitable.

It is a slow and costly process to switch from grain growing to mixed farming. I know, for I have been going through that process during the past five years. But in that process sweet clover fills a big gap. It can take the place of the summerfallow, give feed at a low cost, and yet leave the same acreage in grain. I do not say that alfalfa may not be used when more stock are kept. I have had no experience, but believe it can. But for most of us I am satisfied sweet clover cannot be beaten for a feed crop on a grain farm or where one is switching to stock.

I have heard it said by more than one that they can see no difference between Arctic and common sweet clover. I may say that I can see a decided difference. In the spring of 1923 I sold seed to four of my neighbors. One had the same experience that I had with part of my crop. The other three had just as good stands as I had. One of these men also seeded a field of common sweet clover. He pastured it up until about the first of July and plowed it up. The Arctic he pastured through until harvest, after taking off a hay crop. I have not seen a field of common sweet clover that showed the vigor of growth or stood the drought like the fields of Arctic.

Arctic seed is now available in reasonable quantities. The Canadian Seed Growers' Association has recognized its value and registered Arctic sweet clover seed can now be secured.

No Faith in Nurse Crop

I have been reading your article, entitled All Flesh is Grass, in the November 5 issue of The Grain Growers' Guide. There is some very good advice in it, and in a large part of Saskatchewan, no doubt, the methods there set forth would be very useful.

In this district we have not been successful in growing any kind of grass sown with a nurse crop. As you no doubt are aware we have had seven dry years out of eight. Last year we had plenty of rain to grow a grain crop but it did not come until the first of June. By that time the grass that germinated had dried up. Personally, I have spent so much money on grass seed, to no purpose, that I do not think it would be worth the trouble of sowing it if the seed was given to one free, that is, to sow it with a nurse crop.

The only system that seems to be any good here is to fallow the land and to keep it quite black until about the first of August, and then sow alone. I have a few acres of sweet clover and brome grass, which I sowed on the second of August, which is a good stand. Our rainfall here for the year ending August 31 was a little over five inches.

The last two years, here, we have been overwhelmed with Russian this-

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tles. Wheat on fallow that looked like yielding 12 to 15 bushels to the acre at the end of July could not be seen by the middle of August. Some of it was cut with a header and yielded about five bushels.

The oat crop was a total failure and had it not been for those self-same thistles the feed question here would have been very serious. There were thousands of loads put up for hay and the cattle eat them greedily. The best results seem to be from those cut quite green and stacked before they are dry. These heat in the stack and keep soft and somewhat resemble silage. We put 46 loads into a pit silo without cutting, tramping well with a horse. We have not opened it yet.—W. R., Alberta.

Prof. Champlin's Reply

Your use of the Russian thistle as a feed crop will have a double benefit. Besides furnishing winter feed, the use of them for this purpose, if it is generally adopted, will help greatly to hold them in check.

In western Dakota, in 1911 and other dry years, the Russian thistles, when cut green and combined with drought-smitten wheat and oats, enabled the farmers and ranchers to winter their herds of cattle and sheep, thus proving a blessing in disguise.

The question as to when and where

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It proves that the market for all farm produce has been scarcely scratched.
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BARLEY—"Please cancel my ad. Received orders for three times the amount I had for sale."—Chas. Gardiner, Wapella, Sask.

BUCKWHEAT—"Stop my ad. and stop it quick. Entirely sold out of Seed Barley and Buckwheat. Sending back money."—Collin H. Burnell, Oakville, Man.

FLAX—"Please cancel my ad. I am sold out."—Edward Sonstelle, Duval, Sask.

WHEAT—"Stop my ad. and publish a 'sold out' ad."—Chas. N. Lintott, Raymond, Sask.

OATS—"I commenced advertising in The Guide some seven years ago. Every year could have sold from five to ten times the quantity. I had to return large sums of money."—Jas. Pomeroy, Roblin, Man.

RYE—"My ad. swamped me with orders. I had to return a lot of money."—Frank Hailstone, Rainton, Sask.

ALFALFA—"Please continue my ad. We have received far more enquiries through it than we had hoped for."—Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers, Brooks, Alberta.

BROME GRASS—"Take my ad. out. I am entirely sold out."—J. H. Connell, Gladys, Alta.

CLOVER—"In February, 1923, I inserted a five-week ad. at a cost of \$8.35. Received orders aggregating 53,115 lbs. I sold my entire 1923 crop through this little ad."—Louis H. Weller, Vera, Sask.

MILLET—"I sold all the seed that I had and returned about \$300 worth of orders."—R. Grossenick, Tilney, Sask.

RYE GRASS—"I have sold thousands of dollars worth of Western Rye Grass through your paper."—A. G. Shoaf, Hallgarth, Sask.

SHORTHORNS—"I could have sold five or six more bulls if I had them."—W. A. Tebb, Airdrie, Alta.

DUCKS—"I had more orders for my Pure-bred Rouen and Pekin Ducks and Drakes than I could fill."—B. E. Badham, Eston, Sask.

BABY CHICKS—"We have been well pleased with our advertising with you and hope to do some more next year."—Bopp Hatchery Co., Fergus Falls, Minn.

HATCHING EGGS—"I am sure getting results."—Mrs. A. Dunbar, Delia, Alta.

SPELT—"I sold 2,000 bushels through your paper, and I had to send back over \$400."—E. Glines, Vanguard, Sask.

DOGS—"I had 31 long distance calls—nine telegrams—180 letters, and returned \$240."—R. L. Brakefield, Venn, Sask.

YORKSHIRES—"I am entirely sold out this year and had to return unfilled orders."—J. A. Reykdal, Kandahar, Sask.

to use a nurse crop when seeding alfalfa, sweet clover and grasses is always in dispute. This is due to the fact that people have had different experiences in the seeding of grasses and clover with nurse crops. It has been my experience, under dry conditions, that the grass sown without a nurse crop was very frequently blown out in spots. This was especially true of alfalfa and sweet clover, whose seeds come above the ground when they sprout, and are thus more easily damaged by wind than the ordinary grasses. I have observed a good many fields that had no stand of alfalfa or sweet clover except where the weeds came up and protected the young seedlings until they became established.

Another point that has often been overlooked by people who are experimenting with nurse crops is that some varieties are better nurse crops than others. For example, the Cole or Sixty-day oats are better than the Banner or the Gerlach for this purpose. Likewise



A nice crop of roots grown by Henry Martin, Stone, Sask.

the Hannehen barley is better than the Manchuria barley, and the Marquis and Ruby wheats are better than the Red Fife or the Kitchener. At least, that has been my observation. Varieties that are not too leafy or too late maturing, or too much inclined to lodge, are superior to varieties that have a heavy growth of leaves, long straw and inclination to lodge. More stands of grass are lost because the seed is sown broadcast on top of the ground than are lost because of the use of a nurse crop.

While it would be economically possible to sow alfalfa without a nurse crop, because the alfalfa is not usually sown on a large acreage and because it maintains itself for several years, it is not so easy to see how a rotation crop like sweet clover, whose roots only live two years, could be economically sown without a nurse crop.

• Weed Control

In our experiments at Saskatoon we find that we usually secure a stand of grass sown with a nurse crop. We generally get better yields the second year from the plots which are sown without a nurse crop, but these plots have to be carefully attended to the first year in order to prevent the weeds from injuring them, and besides that there is no money return the first year from the no-nurse-crop plots.

While it is true enough that in your district, during the driest seasons, you may not be able to secure a stand of grass sown with a nurse crop, I believe you would find that if a plan were adopted whereby you sowed down about 10 acres of grass each year with a nurse crop consisting of about half a bushel of wheat or a bushel of Hannehen barley or Sixty-day oats per acre, you would frequently get a nice stand of grass. Some seasons you would undoubtedly fail owing to extreme drought or some other weather condition, but I have noticed that farmers throughout the semi-arid plains have succeeded in establishing stands of alfalfa, brome grass and rye grass by adopting this method whereby a few acres are sown each year. Your method of seeding in August is also a mighty good idea and gets away from some of the difficulties. Here, we sometimes fail to get enough growth to winter over from our August seedings, but they are usually all right.

You will be interested to know that our sweet clover and brome grass seed, grown in rows far enough apart to be cultivated, were among the best paying crops grown in the Saskatoon district this dry season. I wonder if sweet clover and western rye grass and brome grass cannot be grown in rows for seed

Hundreds of Bargains will appear in The Guide's Classified pages within the next 90 days.

The Grain Growers' Guide

WINNIPEG

MAN.

Read Guide ads. for the next three months and save money. Besides you'll likely find the very thing you need.

purposes in your district. There is usually a good demand for brome grass seed, free from quack and sweet clover seed which is free from Canadian and sow thistles. It is just possible that this idea of growing some of these grasses in rows may be worth looking into in your district.

Truck Hauled Grain Cheaply

Does it pay to haul grain by motor truck? Naturally, to answer this question properly one must have comparative cost figures, one group showing how much it costs to haul grain by horses and the other by motor truck.

L. R. Knapp, of Stewart Valley, Sask., who has a 25-mile haul to market, possesses such comparative figures, and offers them as proof that he made a good investment when he purchased his truck equipped with special grain body to take care of his 1923 hauling needs. The figures show that with motor truck Mr. Knapp cut his hauling costs per bushel to one-third those of the previous year when he hauled his grain crop to market with a four-horse team. Furthermore, besides the saving in cost, there was an outstanding saving in time.

Following are cost figures provided by Mr. Knapp for one trip by horses:

Wages, 2 days, at \$4.00 per day	\$8.00
Supper, bed and breakfast	1.75
Stable, per night	4.00
Oats for 4 Horses, 2 days, at 30c bushel	1.20
Oat sheaves at 5c each	1.60
Shoeing (per trip)	.50
Total	\$17.05

Note that the last-named figure does not include any charge for interest or depreciation on the horses, harness or wagon, and yet it amounts to 13.6 cents per bushel, with a 125-bushel load. The distance hauled was 25 miles, and required two days for the round trip. Ten thousand bushels were hauled at a total cost, not including the items just referred to, of \$1,360. It required 80 trips, which, for one man, would have taken 160 days, or over 26 weeks.

Now let us compare the figures obtained the next season with motor truck. Following are the cost figures for hauling 11,300 bushels:

Gasoline, 468½ gals. at 33c	\$154.70
Oil, 18½ gals. at \$1.00	18.75
Depreciation at 3% per month (50 days)	100.00
Interest at 8% on \$2,164	30.00
Insurance	7.00
Wages, \$4.00 per day, 50 days	200.00
Tires, \$1.00 per day, 50 days	50.00
Total	\$560.45

To haul the 11,300 bushels required 150 trips, but they were made in 50 days. This made each trip cost \$3.73, as against \$17.05 with a four-horse team, while the cost per bushel was cut from 13.6 cents to 4.9 cents, or about one-third.

Note, too, that in this case, interest, depreciation, and even tires have been included, although the method of figuring the interest and depreciation may be open to criticism, since it charges the grain with these items only for the days actually used in hauling grain. However, the same criticism would be true of the figures on the cost of hauling with horses, for they were charged only with the feed used on the trip, and not for any of their idle time.

The motor truck owned by Mr. Knapp, was made at the Chatham Works of the I. H. C. The dump body is specially designed for grain hauling. The truck has a maximum capacity of 2,000 pounds and operates at speeds of from 25 to 30 miles an hour.

Scald Separator for Sweet Cream

Proper washing and scalding of cream separators after the milk is run through them reduces the bacteria in the cream one-half and the keeping quality of the cream is greatly increased, according to the results of an experiment recently conducted by the dairy department at South Dakota State College.

Two separators were used in the experiment. One was washed and scalded after each separation while the other one was only rinsed. Cream separated 12 hours later in the separator that was only rinsed showed an average bacterial count of 10,800,000 per cubic centimeter. Cream from the same

milk separated in the machine thoroughly washed and scalded showed a bacterial count of only 5,500,000 and the flavor and keeping quality was far better.

The skim-milk in these trials showed even a greater difference in the bacteria present. When the machine was not taken apart and washed for two separations, the bacterial content showed a greater increase.

Lambs Dispose of Alfalfa Profitably

Superintendent Fairfield reports that in lamb feeding experiments carried out on the Lethbridge farm, it was found that a mixed grain ration of barley and oats was more satisfactory than oats alone when supplementing a roughage consisting of alfalfa. Obviously, the barley assists in balancing a ration which alfalfa makes highly nutritious.

In the same set of experiments, corn silage and sunflower silage were compared. In both cases they were fed with alfalfa and grain. The corn silage put on a good finish, while the lambs fed sunflower silage showed a disposition to grow rather than to fatten.

Oat sheaves proved themselves once more to be a good feed to combine with alfalfa, but Mr. Fairfield offers the warning that care has to be exercised in feeding oat sheaves in combination with a full grain ration, otherwise the lambs will be easily stalled and death result as a consequence of feeding too concentrated a ration.

Lambs are in a class by themselves as scavengers of the stubble fields, so Mr. Fairfield declares. The open winters commonly experienced in Southern Alberta, make it possible to run stock on the stubble much later than in Manitoba or Saskatchewan. In 1922, lambs put on the stubble on October 18 had gained seven and a quarter pounds per head by December 5, a period of 44 days. Last year the lambs went out to stubble pasture on October 17, and were weighed on December 10, gaining three and a half pounds each.

The average profit for nine years of lamb feeding at Lethbridge, has been \$1.98 per head. The basis of the ration has, of course, been alfalfa, and the average charge made for it has been \$12.30 per ton. During the same time the average cost of growing alfalfa has been \$4.43 per ton, so that lamb feeding affords a very profitable outlet for the irrigation farmer's chief crop in most years.

Manitoba Corn Growers Meet

The second annual meeting of the Southwestern Manitoba Corn Growers' Association was held in Melita, on December 13. The old officers were re-elected. It was decided to hold a corn show in Melita next fall if the season is a favorable one. Further, this show will be open to any competitor living in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The officers have received promise of considerable financial support if a show is held.

The association is in a position to advise its members where to obtain good seed corn for 1925. The association received offers from a few large American manufacturers to supply corn machinery in car-load lots at a reduction in price of 25 per cent. No action was taken in this matter however.

Several members of the association had considerable ripe corn or excellent fields of fodder. R. J. Doblyn, president of the association, had notable success with his corn. He is an experienced corn grower, and this experience stood him in good stead this season. He ripened eight acres of corn. This was planted in check rows on well manured land early in May. He had a large quantity of corn fit for fattening hogs or cattle. He tried several varieties, those which ripened were Gehu, North Dakota White Flint, Falconer and Ivory King. Most of the corn in the southwest was planted late in May or early in June, owing to the lateness of planting the small grain crops. Had the corn crop been planted early undoubtedly a large percentage would have ripened.

The farmer who has sold his brood sows and hesitates to engage in winter feeding steers on account of the high

price of coarse grains, would stay with the hog and cattle feeding business if he had several hundred bushels of corn like Mr. Doblyn's.

I. B. Brooks, of Melita, sowed Squaw Corn, April 29, and had ripe corn early in August. A member of the association has perfected a machine that will harvest Squaw Corn and similar "hogging off" varieties which can be made by a blacksmith for a few dollars.

While southwestern Manitoba did not harvest a crop of mature corn in 1924, it must be remembered that North Dakota, Minnesota, and Iowa, have very little mature corn either; also that many so-called "sure-crop" districts in the West did not have ripe oats and barley.

The association has advocated the use of early maturing varieties of corn in place of the tall growing southern varieties formerly used; the widespread use of these varieties in the southwest resulted in many good fields of fodder in an unfavorable season. Where the tall late southern varieties were used the crop was usually not worth harvesting.—Gordon McLaren, Pipestone, Man.

Alberta Forming More Pools

Last year's U.F.A. convention did well when it passed a resolution creating a committee to survey the field of co-operative marketing and to draft plans for organizing the sale of farm products other than wheat. Just how far towards realization the wishes of the convention have proceeded may be judged from the fact that three pools are now in a process of establishment—a livestock pool, a dairy pool, and a pool for the sale of poultry and eggs.

Undoubtedly the success of the wheat pool had a great deal to do with shaping public opinion in this direction. To get 26,000 signatures to the wheat pool contract in two weeks and within six weeks more to have a 35,000,000-bushel pool in operation was a marvelous piece of organization reflecting many years educational preparation. It demonstrated to Albertans that time was ripe for incursions into other fields of marketing.

The livestock pool has come from two sources. While the U.F.A. marketing committee was deciding on the formation of the three pools enumerated above, another committee, tracing back to a resolution from the Buffalo Lake local was discussing plans for a livestock pool. After the second committee had held meetings at Lacombe on March 20, and a general meeting on July 28, the aims of the two committees were fused.

The livestock men were generally agreed that the only way to overcome their marketing handicaps was by a provincial organization. They complained that stock sold through commission firms cannot be handled to the producers' greatest advantage. Speculators and dealers are making money out of Alberta cattle, which, under a proper form of organization, would go to the man who has earned it, the man who raised the cattle.

After full discussion a provincial board was elected composed as follows: W. F. Stevens, Grande Prairie; A. B. Claypool, Swallow; M. A. McMillan, Tees; George Bevington, Winterburn; Norman Tucker, Vermilion; John Slattery, Camrose; and S. S. Sears, Nanton. The board, with the aid of Hon. J. E. Brownlee and the marketing committee of the Alberta government, have prepared a contract, and at this writing signatures are being sought.

The pool will handle cattle, hogs and sheep. Contract signers agree to deliver all their marketable livestock of this description, accepting 90 per cent. of the appraised value as initial payment. Exceptions are made in the contract enabling producers to dispose of pure-breds, dairy cattle, swine under 100 pounds, and beef cattle for local consumption to agencies other than the pool. The pool will not handle livestock for non-members.

The contract is for five years duration. Contract signers agree to form themselves into local associations, where such local shipping associations are not yet in existence.

The contract is for five years dura-

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tion. Producers agree to pay as damages for contract breaking \$8.00 per head of cattle, \$4.00 per head of hogs, and \$2.00 per head of sheep, sold outside of, and in violation of the pool contract. Contract signers agree to form themselves into local associations, where such locals do not already exist. One per cent. of the gross selling price of all animals may be retained by the pool as a commercial reserve to be used for any of the purposes or activities of the pool. Each contract signer agrees to notify the pool at the beginning of the year of the number of each class of livestock which he expects to market in the ensuing twelvemonth.

The board boasts of a democratic form of organization which prevents any individual or group gaining control.

The Dairy Pool

The marketing committee reviewed every known form of dairy co-operation in searching for a basis for organizing the sale of dairy products. Plainly the small local co-operatives dotted all over the states, which are, too often, co-operatives in name only, do not serve as a guide. Apart from their internal organization they engage in the fiercest trade rivalries amongst themselves, at the expense of the milk producer whose commodity they handle. Then there are the very admirable organizations centered in New York City, Minneapolis, and Vancouver. These are truly co-operative in structure, but are mainly concerned in protecting their respective fluid milk markets. This they do by maintaining an even flow of supply, manufacturing the surplus into milk products, such as condensed milk, milk powder, butter, etc. Their form of organization requires a little modification to be applied to Alberta, where a large share of the product goes normally into butter and cheese. Accordingly the dairy pool plans to establish three primary funds, a fluid milk fund, a butter fund and a cheese fund, each to serve as a distinct pool. The contract is of five years' duration. It provides for mutual payment to members for produce delivered twice a month. From three to five per cent. may be deducted to put in a reserve fund, which may be used for the purchase of plant, property or equipment.

Contract holders agree to pay damages amounting to 10 cents per pound butter-fat for all product delivered to agencies other than the pool. The contract becomes effective as soon as one-third of the 1923 production is secured.

Benefits Expected

A writer on the U.F.A. magazine estimates that the formation of the dairy pool will effect the following economics. To producers this will be a saving of from five to nine per cent. by the complete elimination of agents and canvassers. As the pool will direct members where to ship, the expensive coast shipments which characterize the business at the present time will largely cease. There will be a reduction in overhead costs by diverting steady quantities to the various manufacturing plants. Alberta co-operative products will go out in standard form under a registered trade name. The dairy industry will for the first time be organized so that a solid front can be presented when asking for remedial legislation. Surplus can be stored over in times of glut, to be fed to the market when favorable price levels return. Alberta producers will command the services of experts to an extent they have never yet done.

The Showyard and Dairy Cattle

Less is said nowadays about incompatibility of high production and show ring type says C. T. Conklin, in the Breeder's Gazette

HAS the show ring been true to the dairy cattle business? This question can well be asked at the close of one of the most successful of all show seasons, when the so-called show cow has been featured by practically all agencies interested in the promotion of the dairy business. Improvers of the various breeds have been seeking either directly or indirectly for the influence of the show ring in attaining the ultimate with their herds. Practically all outstanding herds have been boasting of type and show yard winnings, in addition to records of production. These master-breeders are producing bulls that head the herds of many good breeders who in turn furnish sires for commercial dairymen. Of course, it is a long way from the big breeding establishment, with its great bulls and famous cows, to the ordinary dairyman, dependent on the milk and veal of his herd for a living, but, nevertheless, the standards of leading breeders surely are passed on to the commercial producer, even though they may be greatly diluted in strength. Consequently, it is logical to question whether the show ring and its standards of type have been true to the dairy business.

Nearer to Ideal

The possibilities of associating desirable type and high production in the same animal have become more apparent as cow after cow with a high record has been awarded honors that included championships at leading shows. Of course, the test will still continue as the most accurate method of determining the production of a cow, but, nevertheless, there is a decreasing tendency on the part of platform and press to cite cases of the heavy producer as a very poor individual, just as the attractive cow in many cases was condemned as a boarder or treated as a suspicious character. While the uncontrolled zeal of many cow-testing association enthusiasts was bringing to light isolated cases of the contrast between type and production, real breed improvers have been making advances with their herds, improving their type and maintaining production. These men recognized that not only were they acquiring beauty of conformation, but also constitution and wearing qualities, especially in udders, that meant longer periods of usefulness.

It is generally agreed that the first essential of a modern dairy show cow is evidence of production. It is true that head characteristics, beauty of lines and quality must be added to the features that indicate production, in order that a cow may win in keen competition. Without beauty she may be a producer, but not a show cow; without a good udder and dairy type, she is neither a producer nor a show cow. In fairness to the men who have been making the awards at our major shows, it should be noted that every known characteristic that has been indicative of production has been incorporated in their ideals of the approved type in each breed.

Beauty and Utility Agree

Perhaps the outstanding feature of a real show cow is her udder. Judges are insisting upon size, quality, shapeliness, teat placement and veining in the candidates for blue ribbon honors. After watching the shows at some half-dozen state and national exhibitions, I do not know of a single first prize cow or heifer in milk that was markedly deficient in udder development. Furthermore, practically every female champion of the past season can be distinguished by her outstanding mammary system. It is true that, at first thought, the factor of shapeliness of udder may have received more attention than it should warrant, from a purely commercial point of view. But, nevertheless, there is good evidence that the square-attached udder has wearing qualities that are not present in the

pendent or poorly-attached udder. Furthermore, the nicely-proportioned udder generally derives its outstanding characteristics from the greater development of the fore-quarters. So, although the 1924 showing may have drawn a great deal of attention to this point, its ultimate value in the improvement of dairy stocks is probably not overestimated.

Quality in an udder is associated with a generous development of glandular tissue rather than a growth of either a fatty or connective nature; consequently the udder of good quality is not only preferred but demanded in the show ring. The custom of milking out aged cows at many large shows will no doubt be continued, so long as quality in udders is emphasized by competent judges. During the past season not a few close decisions were decided on this very point, and several outstanding cows, which could not qualify with udders of the approved textures, were moved on down the line after the milking-out.

Short Teats Discountenanced

In emphasizing placement and length of teats that make for convenience and comfort in milking, judges are keeping commercial producers in mind. The short-teated cow has practically no chance in the modern show ring if there is worth-while competition. All breeds are not attaching the same degree of importance to the veining of the udder and abdomen. Nevertheless, a liberal amount of veining is considered desirable in all breeds. Especially in the case of the Holstein-Friesian, outstanding show cows the past season have been generously supplied with milk veins. So long as dairymen find that the best-producing cows generally have the largest veins this point will no doubt be emphasized in the show ring, even though all reasons for the relationship between this characteristic and heavy milk production are not thoroughly understood. The evidence presented in the 1924 show rings certainly indicated that there was nothing incompatible between the standards of mammary systems of the show ring champions and grade dairy herds.

As to Flesh

The two principal points of disagreement that seemed to arise most frequently were regarding size and the amount of flesh or "beefiness" that should be carried by a winner. Regarding size there was probably less argument, for practically all have agreed that the day of the diminutive dairy cow is over. With the distinct premium that has been placed upon quality for these many years, however, breeders have not yet got to the place where they will tolerate coarseness in order to secure more size. Size with quality seems to be the fixed standard.

With a general agreement regarding ample size in our show cattle, note should be made of the fact that young dairy stock are being more highly fitted. In fact, some herds are kept on feed practically the year round with methods almost comparable with those of the fitter of beef cattle. The results are not meeting with the approval of all judges, and some extremely fat cattle that appear

to be lacking in dairy type are being severely penalized. Some experienced cattlemen are raising the question whether such liberal feeding is not going to prove disastrous to the future development of many young dairy heifers.

Apparently the greatest divergence of opinion regarding type has arisen over the question of thickness and smoothness, as contrasted with the extremely angular dairy type. The dairyman's ideal has held up the "milk wagon" type of cow, with an enormous udder and an extremely rough, angular body, with the least possible amount of flesh. On the other hand, exhibitors have learned through experience that in the younger female classes and in all bull classes the short-legged, deeper-bodied, smoothly-turned type has had distinct advantages. Not only did they develop earlier with the necessary characteristics that enabled them to win in the show ring, but they were also easier to fit and put in condition. Cows of this same type in milk have been taking a more prominent place in the show rings with a great divergence of opinion regarding their worthiness for these honors. Many of these smoothly-made cows have had the thickness of thigh and smoothness of hips and shoulders that would put to shame recognized dual-purpose specimens. In fairness to these cattle the point should be made that they have increased the spring of rib, strength of constitution and general sturdiness in the standards of the classes in which they have appeared.

Although severely criticized in some quarters, these cattle have been proving that they are satisfactory producers, and not a few of the big records of the various breeds are held by cows that are not so angular as the score card standards demand. The question may well be raised whether there is any reason why the cow with a certain thickness of muscling and the aptitude to fatten readily when not milking may not be a heavy producer. Upon this point breeders have differed. At some shows big, thick, smooth cattle have gone up; at others they have been beaten, but the tendency seems to favor them more with each successive show. On the other hand, the thin-fleshed cow, even though of good type, has not been a general favorite because of her lack of condition.

Buyers Insist on Type

In addition to udder development, together with strength and capacity of body, the 1924 show ring has demanded beauty in heads, a nicety of proportions and levelness of lines that have added much to the attractiveness of efficient cows. In no season have so many high record cows been prize winners. Instead of being a rarity, they have almost become commonplace in the show ring. The standard of leading breeders has required that their foundation cattle should make records both at the pail and on the tankard. Poor types, even though good producers, have met with slow sale. Consequently, the good producer has had a greater opportunity than she had a few years ago, when the test was all-important, of revealing her show qualities.

Of course, there are differences of opinion regarding the merits of various outstanding winners, but there has been no small amount of consistency in their placings. The types selected have not been antagonistic to the standards of high production and durable wearing qualities. It would appear that the show ring had been true to the dairy business.

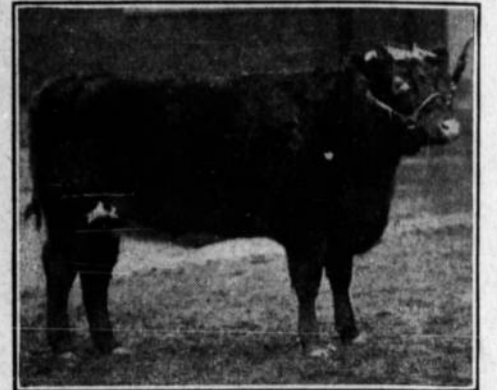
What My Trees Mean to Me

From W. C. Barrack, Cereal, Alta.:

"I planted our trees in the spring of 1913, and today they make a mighty fine windbreak, to say nothing of the improvement to the looks of my place. They are a thing of beauty and a joy forever, and I think a windbreak is something that every prairie farm should have. Any farmers around here that did not plant out trees are disappointed when they see how much trees add to the looks of a place, and their value as a windbreak."

From James Barrie, Brightholme, Sask.:

"My trees have been a splendid success. Fine shelter in winter and great



Princeton Rosewood

The Prince of Wales' heifer which won first in the Junior Yearling Class of 11 at Chicago

for holding the snow. No drifts around buildings now-a-days. I consider my plantation is more valuable than mere money. It is pleasant to look at, at all times, is a fine protection in the coldest spells, and gives our place a cosy and home-like appearance."

From John Brander, Nesbitt, Man.:

"I have had good success with trees. No trouble to get them to grow provided grass is kept from growing amongst them until their leaves shade the ground. A tree belt is a splendid arrangement to keep back the snow from the buildings. A special benefit, not generally thought of, is the fact that water sometimes gets scarce, and the water from the snow amongst the trees may be drained into a well or gravel pocket in the ground, and a supply of water thus obtained lasting nearly or quite the whole year. Tree planting is not nearly so large an undertaking as people seem to think. I believe that if the great bulk of farmers in south and south-western Manitoba and Saskatchewan get the idea of what tree planting means to their welfare, the drying winds to some extent would be stopped, the Russian thistle could not so freely roll along, and the chances of greater rainfall would be brought about. Foster says, 'Farmers are turning the prairies into a "Great Sahara Desert," allowing the soil to drift, destroying all chances of birds to help us grow our crops, and are shutting off, by all means that lie within their reach, the chances of rainfall.' I have long felt that it is ours to help redeem the country from destruction and otherwise do all we can to not leave our heritage in an impoverished condition to posterity."

From Harry Howes, Carman, Man.:

"For years my trees have been a splendid windbreak and shelter for the stock and buildings. The snow stays in the trees, and my yard is always clear. I would not live anywhere without planting trees. I think if everybody would plant out good bluffs of trees, it would enhance the value of the land and also stop a lot of drifting. I believe that on light land, if the farms were crossed with hedges, that it would stop the soil from drifting to a large extent."

From H. J. Sagon, Perdue, Sask.:

"My trees, many of which are over 20 feet high, are making a complete enclosure of the house and garden. My garden was famous throughout the district, twice taking first in Agricultural Society's Competition. We always had, thanks to the protection of these trees, lots of small fruits, and I was never

Continued on Page 22



Wm. Shepherd of Rathwell, Man., and some of his 1924 fruit (Photographed on September 21)

Free Book About Cancer

The Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana, has published a booklet which gives interesting facts about the cause of Cancer, also tells what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the management of any case. Write for it today, mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.

Winter Eggs

City consumers are paying 85c. today for new-laid eggs—Did your hens do all their laying when the price was below 20c?

WHY aren't my hens laying well now, when eggs are worth over 50 cents a dozen? What can I do to make them lay better?

More than one prairie farmer is asking himself these questions. And, of course, it is just because the hens from Vancouver to Halifax are not laying as well as they did last May that prices are high! For the man or woman who can keep the flock laying well from now till the first of March there is an excellent profit waiting.

Many factors affect winter egg production. Breed, strain, dates of hatching of pullets, proportion of old hens, housing conditions and other influences, all have something to do with winter egg laying. These factors, or most of them cannot now be altered. There is, however, one other item which is just as important as any of the foregoing, and more so than most of them. That is, proper feeding.

The mainstay of any ration for laying hens is whole grain. Equal parts of wheat, oats and barley, all of which grains are cheaper in the prairie provinces than anywhere else, make an excellent whole grain ration.

Barley for Poultry

Whole barley is undoubtedly not so good a poultry feed as is corn. The latter is usually too high priced in Western Canada to warrant its purchase for use in place of barley (except for chicks). In this connection it is interesting to note that in laying contests in California, owing to the high price of corn, barley was used up to 40 per cent. of the whole grain ration, and the averages of the entire contest were as good as in any other in the country. Barley is a more valuable feed if soaked till the sprouts show, but this is not advisable in our cold winter climate.

A constant supply of dry mash in a hopper, or, where labor supply admits, a moist mash once a day, at noon, is next in importance to the whole grain. It has been the usual experience of poultrymen that the more dry mash the hens can be made to eat, the higher will be their production. Recent experiments at the State Experiment Station in Kentucky found as good production from hens without mash as with it. These results are no guide for the prairie provinces, because, whereas in Kentucky the production was maintained by a liberal supply of butter-milk to balance the whole grain, in our winter climate the hens will not drink enough butter-milk for their complete supply of protein, and this must be made up in the mash.

Dry Mash

An excellent dry mash is made simply from crushed oats. Curiously enough, hens will not eat more crushed oats than they will chopped oats. Another good mash can be made from chopped barley, chopped oats, shorts and bran, equal parts of each.

Along with the mash must be considered the question of protein supply. Grains will not supply all the substances necessary for the manufacturing of an egg by the hen. These essential substances may be there, but not in great enough proportion. Consequently animal protein must be supplied in some form. In warm weather a constant supply of butter-milk is all that is necessary. In winter, for the reason stated above, animal protein must be supplied, either as tankage or beef scrap (10 to 12 per cent. in the mash), or as jack rabbits, horse meat, table scraps, lights, or fresh ground bone. These last five are best fed in a moist, crumbly mash, at a rate of not more than half an ounce per hen per day. Milk should also be given if available.

An overdose of meat, tankage or beef scrap may stimulate the hens to greater production, but any amounts in excess of those stated above are apt to cause liver trouble and dead hens. It is sure to cause lowered hatchability of the eggs.

Green feed is necessary for the best health of the flock and for maximum production. Cabbage is hard to beat for this purpose. Mangels are almost as good, with turnips a third choice. Little is known of the feeding value of silage for hens, but they seem to like it, and as long as it is unfrozen and free from mould it may be used if no other succulence is available. Dried alfalfa has considerable feeding value for hens, and though not succulent is high in protein and vitamins. It is used extensively in many laying mash.

Minerals in Winter

The feeds mentioned so far go to make up the yolk and white of the egg. They do not provide for the shell. As this contributes 10 per cent. of the total weight of the egg it is evident that special feeding is necessary for its manufacture. Oyster shells, clam shells, ground limestone, or plaster will supply the lime which makes the shell. One of these should be kept available in a hopper. The mineral requirements of the hen are not yet definitely established. It is known that one per cent. of common salt in the mash has a beneficial action, also that a supply of dry ground bone is good.

Patent foods, tonics, etc., are not at all necessary when a good balanced ration is fed. If the hens show any signs of sickness, or are dull and listless, one pound of Epsom salts per 100 hens will clear up the trouble.

On commercial poultry farms and by "backyarders" electric lights have helped to increase the working day and the resultant egg production. Farmers enjoying their own electric light plants will find a couple of bulbs in the hen house a profitable investment. For others, almost as good results can be obtained by using a gasoline lantern. This is fairly safe and gives as much illumination as 10 or 11 coal oil lanterns.

The Hen's Working Day

Extra working hours may be tacked on before daylight or after dark, depending on the personal preferences of the poultry-man. It is best not to keep the hens working too long, otherwise over-stimulation may result in a partial moult and poor hatching power in the eggs. A 12-hour working day, say from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., with as much artificial light as may be necessary to supplement the daylight, will fill the bill nicely. On such a schedule from 20 to 30 per cent. greater production can be expected.

There is one other little item that should not be neglected, and that is, straw. Clean, fresh straw makes all the difference in the world. The writer has seen a flock of moping, listless hens stimulated to exercise and eventually made to lay well after the house had been cleaned out and six or eight inches of fresh straw put in. Bury the morning grain in the straw so the hens have to scratch till noon to get it all. When the straw is broken so fine that the hens do not scratch much it should be changed. If the straw gets damp and soggy it should be changed at once.

It will be noted that no definite amounts to feed have been stated. Of green feed, dry mash and oyster shell the hens can be given all they will eat. Of grain, the morning feed should depend on how hungry they are. It should be enough to keep them scratching and yet not so much that grain is left in the litter. If lights are not used the afternoon or evening feed should be supplied in troughs or dishes so that the hens get all they can eat before going to roost. Moist mash should be given only to the extent of what will be cleaned up in 10 minutes. Anything left should be removed.

Locations for Bees Compared

During the past summer I have had my first experience with bees in the West—and incidentally, with package bees given only foundation. The yields cannot be directly compared with those obtained by package bees given some



Can't Freeze Poultry Fountain and Heater

Clean water—not too cold—will increase egg production enough to buy this outfit many times over. No trouble except to fill occasionally. Guaranteed not to freeze. Automatic, simple, efficient. Can be used the year round. 2 gal., \$2.85; 3 gal., \$3.15; 4 gal., \$3.50; cash with order or C.O.D. Add 10 cents to personal cheques. Money-back guarantee.

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COME TO VIRGINIA

Lands in Virginia sell for 30% to 40% lower per acre and market price of farm products here sell 62% higher. This is on account of nearness to big Eastern markets. For instance, when Corn was selling for \$1.00 per bushel in Virginia it was selling for 59 cents to 68 cents in Western States—same ratio in comparison of Wheat, Hay, etc. Lands in Virginia are kind and will with proper cultivation produce well per acre. All crops thrive here. Mild healthy climate. Why not better your condition by locating in this favored section. Write for Hand Book, Maps, etc.

G. W. KOINER
State Commissioner of Agriculture
Richmond, Va.

drawn comb, nor with colonies; yet may have an interest to other beginners.

I ordered ten two-pound packages from California early in the spring. They arrived about ten days before the Caragana began to yield, and were placed on full sheets of foundation—no drawn comb being available. Later they were placed in their different locations to test out the possibilities of the district.

The first location, MacDonald's, was a partly irrigated farm, where some alfalfa and sweet clover were grown. The second, Crammer's, lay along the margin of the foothills. Here sweet clover was the main source, supplemented to some degree by the native flora. The third, Burton's Ranch, lay well back in the hills. An abundance of native flowers classed as nectar secreting, grew in the vicinity; the fireweed and Rocky Mountain Bee Plant (Sweet Clover), promising to be the main sources of surplus.

All the packages drew out the ten frames in their brood chambers. Five packages gave a surplus as indicated in the following table:

Location	Number of frames of honey	
	Package 1	Package 2
MacDonald's (No. 2. had Drone layer)	31	10
Crammer's (No. 2 Queen died, all bees went to No. 1)	29	—
Burton's (Heavy frost, dearth of honey when building up)	10	10

The above table indicates roughly the relative value of the locations for the past year, but fails to tell the whole story. That is a personal history of mistakes in trying to out-guess Old Dame Nature, and I'll not tell the whole of it, but a few comments may be worth while.

Let's take the case of the Drone layer. I guessed she was all right and did not go out for a week. It took a second inspection to make me realize what I really had and send an order for another Queen. Many of the bees deserted to the other hive, so it was a weak little band of workers who faced the harvest.

Spring Flowers Not Enough

Then take the case at Crammer's. when the Queen died—she had been injured in the shipping, dented thorax, I found upon examining her—the bees all went into the other Queen, and I had a first-class colony. They would have given me five times as much as I got if I had fed during the spring dearth, but I wanted to find out if the local flora would not support them. Supplies ran lower and lower, and the Queen practically stopped laying. As a result the bees were not up to strength when the sweet clover began to yield. I know now that the spring flowers here are not dependable—whatever they are in Manitoba and other places—and I know further, my bees will never go on short rations again if I can help it.

That idea of short rations was driven in by my experience with colonies at the Burton ranch. The spring feed here was unusually good and the bees made rapid headway till a heavy frost came. Then it rained and I could not get out for two weeks. I found one

colony—the one with the best green and most hatching brood—dead, and the other four on their last legs. That was in July. I never dreamt of frost or a sudden and complete end of the flow, and had failed to tell Mr. Burton how to feed. The surviving colonies, naturally, were slow in building up, and there was only a dribbling flow.

The past summer was the coldest since 1911, in this part of the hills. In July, I got a second batch of packages. They arrived in rather poor condition, but got into shape for winter. Some of these were placed on the Lindon Ranch, and did very well, indeed, considering the time of the year.

They were the only bees to bring in a quantity of dark honey. Evidently wild sunflower, wild buckwheat and asters yield in this valley.

Now I have said enough about blunders and will take the opportunity of passing on some conclusions I have reached. I daresay they are all old, but they will bear repeating. Anyway, next time I get packages they:

1. Will come early in May.
2. Will be put in packed hives.
3. Will be given a very small entrance—not more than an inch in width till the flow starts.
4. Will be fed heavily.

Finally, I am tempted to get Carniolians rather than Italians, because they build up so much faster. I would requeen with Italians, but have not decided. I find Carniolians harder to manipulate.—S. Hillerud, Claresholm, Alta.

Preventing Rabbit Damage

In the past three years there has been an increasing interest in the growing of hardy tree fruits in the West, and considerable impetus has been given to that interest by the series of articles on the subject that have appeared from time to time in The Guide. A large number of trees have been planted in the northern area, and until the last season were doing well, then along came the rabbit pest, and hundreds of dollars worth of healthy trees were destroyed last winter. My purpose in writing these few lines is to outline a simple plan whereby this loss can be prevented, that is, in the case of the ordinary farm garden, which generally consists of from two to four dozen trees.

The experimental farms advise the complete fencing of the garden with ordinary chicken-wire. This is expensive though effective until the snow starts to drift, when very soon Peter Rabbit will have provided for him somewhere along the fence, a nice, smooth road over the top, and Peter prefers anything with apple blood in it to the juiciest poplar he can find.

Now, if the disheartened horticulturist will enclose each tree with a chicken-wire corral, four feet high, all these losses can be avoided. The wire is easily put around with help, and with care will last for years. For the first time in 16 years the plum crop was badly damaged, most varieties being more or less frozen, but it was interesting to observe the great amount of frost the apple crop withstood, all varieties ripening perfectly. We allowed one branch of a transcendent with about 20 fruits on it to remain on the tree until September 28, before they were damaged.—John Woodward.

HOW MANY SHEAVES ON THIS FIELD

**FASCINATING
PROFITABLE**

Solve this problem and share in the distribution of \$3000.00 in prizes. Young and old can engage in this most fascinating pastime, with pleasure and profit.

First Prize



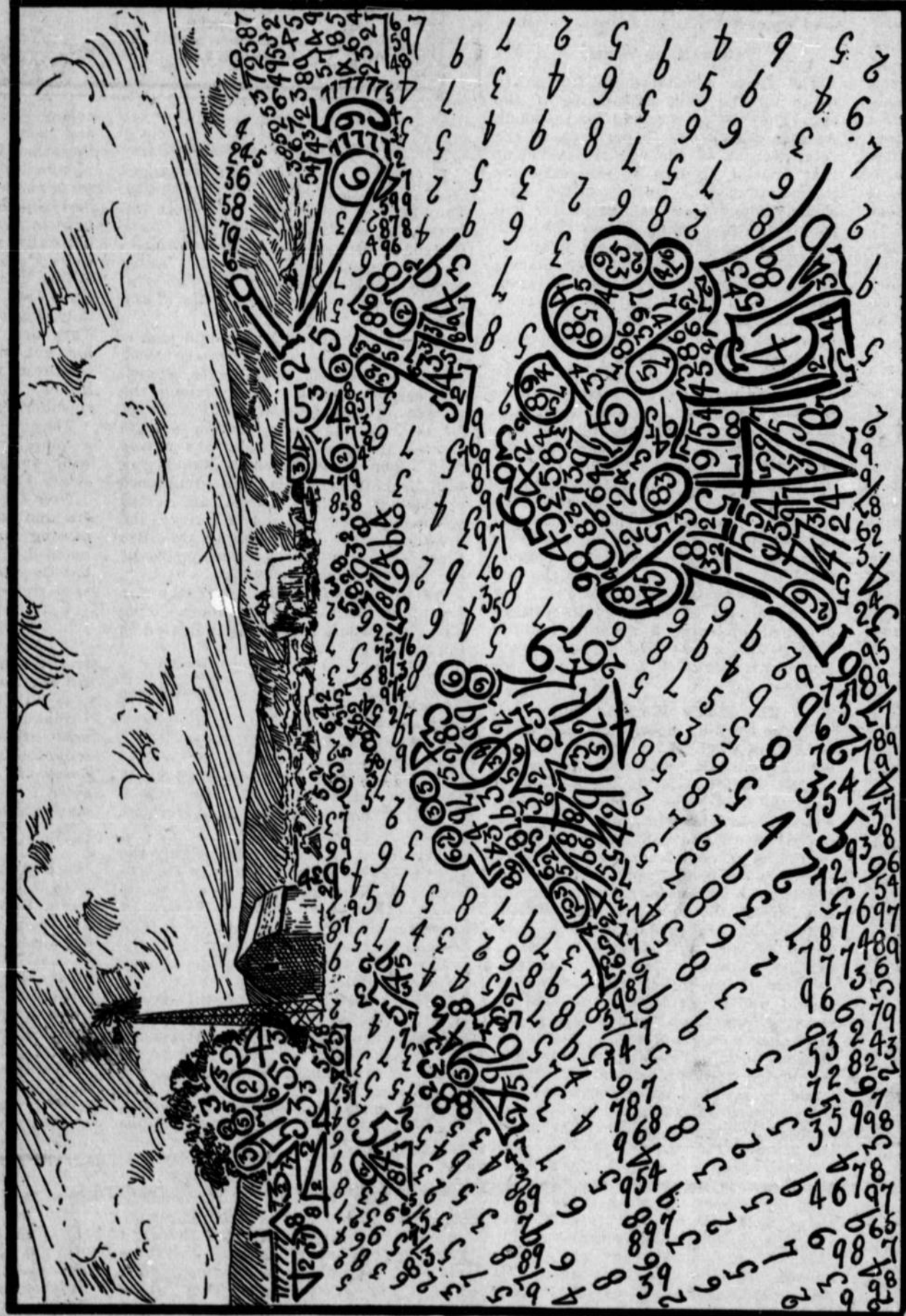
Ford Touring Car, 1925 Model, 5-passenger, value \$895 f.o.b. Calgary. This car will be purchased from the Universal Motor Cars Limited, Calgary, and will be delivered free of charge through the winner's nearest Ford dealer. (See prize list).

**Start Counting
Tonight**

Take a pencil and put down the numbers as you stroke them out, then add them up. We would suggest that you cut the chart into dozens of pieces, add the numbers on each piece, and total the result.

**Urge Your
Children to Enter**

As a brain developer there is nothing like a knotty problem. Parents should encourage their children to participate in this contest. There is no trick or chance involved. Every figure is in plain view. Any one who can add can solve this puzzle.

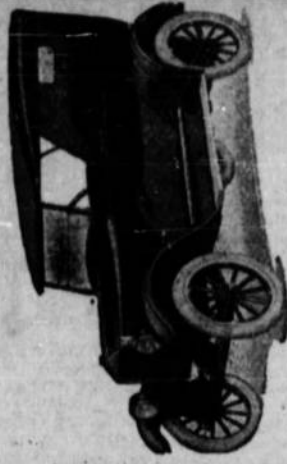


THE PROBLEM

The problem is to find the sum total of the figures, which, when added together, represent the total number of sheaves on the field. Every figure is complete and the drawing is entirely free from tricks and illusions, but like a lot of other things, it is not as easy as it looks. Figures range from two to nine, each standing alone thus, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight and nine. There are no ones or ciphers in the chart. The tops of the sheaves are curved, while the bottoms of the sheaves are straight. By looking at any figure carefully you can easily tell what it is. However, to pick out all the figures and add them together correctly is a task that requires both patience and skill. This is one of the most attractive figure puzzles that has ever been produced, and it would be worth while to solve even though no prizes were offered. In the event that no one obtains the exact answer, the prizes will be awarded for the nearest correct solution. Accuracy and patience are the main factors for arriving at the correct or nearest correct count. Those who display these qualifications to the best advantage will solve the puzzle best.

We wish to have it clearly understood that there are no figures in any part of the background, such as the sky, hills, tree tops, windmill, loaded rack and horses, or barn. No part of the background is made of figures. There is no trick in this puzzle. Every figure can be plainly seen.

First Prize



Star Touring Car, Model F, 1925, 5-passenger, value \$895 f.o.b. Winnipeg. This car, if chosen, will be delivered free of charge through the winner's nearest Star dealer. (See prize list).

Save This Page

It may mean \$1,395 to you. Sixty Free Prizes. This is not a trick puzzle but merely a test of patience and skill. Surely your chance of winning is as good as anyone else's.

**Not Luck! Not
Chance!**

Effort alone will win the prizes. Don't delay, start counting today. There are absolutely no tricks in this figure puzzle. Circle any number that you cannot make out on your chart; send it to us and we will gladly give a ruling on it.



PREMIER BRACKEN

One of the Judges

GENERAL RULES

1. This contest is open to everyone except employees of The Grain Growers' Guide.
2. Additional puzzle charts on a good grade of paper may be obtained by writing to this office. They will be mailed to you free of charge.
3. Competitors must fill out the entry blank and enclose a subscription of not less than \$1.00 which will be credited to their accounts, both as an entrance fee to the contest and as a prepaid subscription to The Grain Growers' Guide, which will then be sent at the regular rate until the expiration of the subscription.
4. The full amount of your subscription must be sent direct to the Contest Department, of The Grain Growers' Guide. So be sure your agent or postmaster does not deduct his commission.
5. You have the same chance of winning a prize by paying a \$1.00 subscription as you would have by paying a larger amount, but the amount of the first five prizes depends greatly upon the amount of subscription money you send in to the Contest Department.
6. The contest is open to both old and new subscribers alike, anyone may help you in collecting subscriptions or solving the puzzle.
7. Subscriptions for \$1.00 and over are transferable. A subscription makes a very acceptable birthday or other present. The Grain Growers' Guide will be sent to any address in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta specified by the contestant.
8. In case of a tie for any prize, a second puzzle will be presented, which will be as practicable and as solvable as the first. Only those tied will be permitted to solve Puzzle No. 2. Should two or more persons be tied for any prize, that prize and as many other prizes follow as there are persons tied, will be reserved for them, before any prizes will be awarded for less correct solutions.
9. One person cannot win more than one Regular prize.
10. Every figure in this puzzle is complete, and the drawing entirely free from tricks and illusions. If any contestant is in doubt, however, about a figure, the Contest Department will be glad to give a ruling on it. Put a circle around the figure and send the chart with your letter.
11. Entries unaccompanied by a cash subscription will not be accepted. No solution can be changed after it is once registered.
12. If a subscriber, who has given his subscription to some other contestant to send in, desires later to send a solution to the puzzle, he can do so. He does not require to send any further payment on subscription unless he wants to.
13. All cheques, postal notes, bank, postal, or express money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Grain Growers' Guide.
14. Only those tied will be permitted to solve Puzzle No. 2. There will be no Third Puzzle, and no remittances will be accepted on Puzzle No. 2.
15. The contest will close on February 28, 1925, but send in your solution as soon as possible as there are special prizes for some early solution senders.
16. The Contest Department of The Grain Growers' Guide reserves the right to alter the rules and regulations. Also to refund subscriptions and disqualify any contestants whom they consider undesirable. Also to finally decide all questions which may arise. Contesters must abide by their decisions.

First Prize

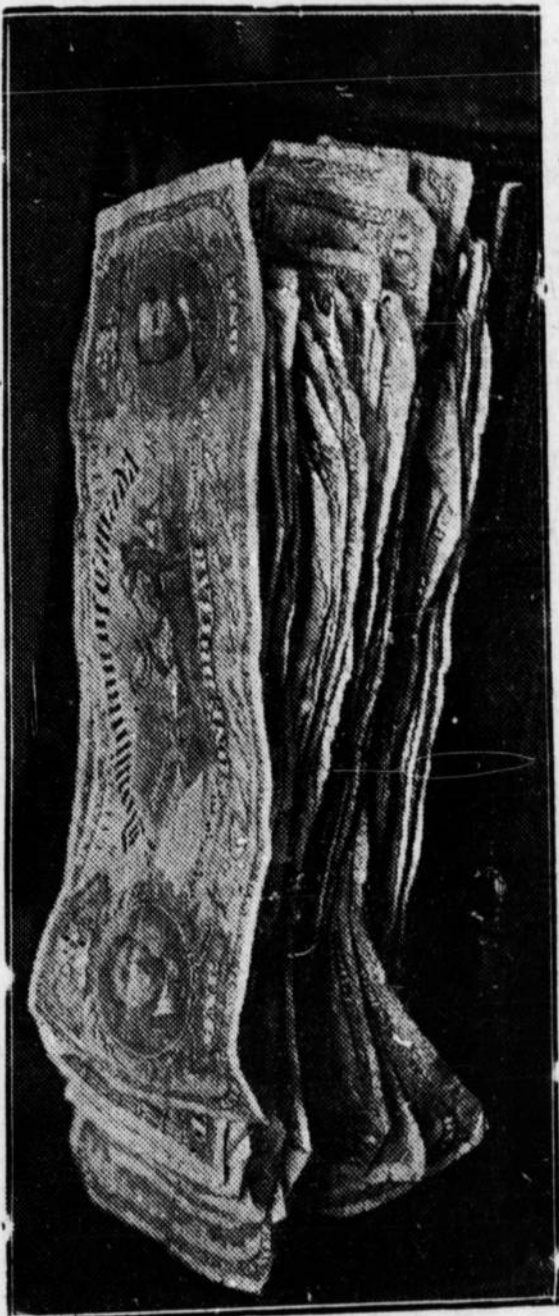


Overland Touring Car, 1925 Model, 5-passenger, value \$2896 L.A.B. Winnipeg. This car, if chosen, will be delivered free of charge through the winner's nearest Overland dealer. (See prize list).

No One Knows Correct Answer

To make sure that no one knew the exact or correct answer to the problem, or how many sheaves there are in the field, Premier Bracken, of Manitoba, and Hon. T. A. Cresser, of the United Grain Growers Limited, kindly consented to erase one or more figures from the puzzle chart. This was done at different times, consequently, no one knows just what numbers were taken out. Notes of these figures were made by Premier Bracken and Hon. T. A. Cresser, sealed and placed in a safety deposit box, where they will remain until after the close of the contest. Bear in mind that the Puzzle Contest Department knew the correct answer before the judges erased some of the figures. After the contest is over, the original will inform the Contest Department just what numbers they erased. These numbers will be subtracted from the original correct answer, thus giving the present correct answer.

\$300000 IN PRIZES



60 FREE PRIZES

Solution and Remittance Blank to be Sent in by Contestants

All contestants must use this Blank when sending in solutions.

My answer to the problem is.....

I desire to enter your Figure Puzzle Contest, and herewith remit, in accordance with conditions of same, the sum of \$....., which please place to my credit.

Subscriptions collected from the following:

New or
Renewal

Amount

Name	Address	New or Renewal	Amount
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

\$1.00 for one year.
\$2.00 for three years.
\$3.00 for five years.

Is this your first remittance on this puzzle?

Yes or No.

Total amount of money sent in to date \$.....

If this is a winning solution, send prize to.....

(Please print name and address plainly)

IMPORTANT—Be sure to answer all questions and address all communications to:

THE CONTEST DEPARTMENT, Care of

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Man.

HON. T. A. CRESSER
One of the Judges

\$300000 in Prizes

FIRST PRIZE—Has a value up to \$1,395. Choice of:
Five-passenger Chevrolet, Overland or Star touring car,
plus 20 times the amount of cash sent in up to \$25.
To qualify the contestant must send in at least one
five-year subscription.

FIRST PRIZE—If contestant does not qualify as
above, has a value up to \$1,165:
Ford 5-passenger touring car, plus 20 times the amount
of cash sent in up to \$25.

SECOND PRIZE—Has a value up to \$550.
\$300 cash, plus 10 times the amount sent in up to \$25.

THIRD PRIZE—Has a value up to \$325:
\$200 cash, plus 5 times the amount sent in up to \$25.

FOURTH PRIZE—Has a value up to \$200:
\$150 cash, plus twice the amount sent in up to \$25.

FIFTH PRIZE—Has a value up to \$125:
\$100 cash, plus the amount sent in up to \$25.

SIXTH PRIZE—\$75 cash.

SEVENTH PRIZE—\$50 cash.

EIGHTH PRIZE—\$25 cash.

NINTH TO TWENTY-FOURTH PRIZES—15 cash
prizes of \$10 each.

TWENTY-FIFTH TO FIFTY-FIFTH PRIZES—30
cash prizes of \$5.00 each.

SPECIAL PRIZES

To encourage contestants to send in their solution as
soon as they have finished them, we have decided to give
some special prizes amounting to \$50.

The one that has sent the correct or nearest correct
answer of the puzzle to the contest office on or before
January 19, will receive a special prize of \$25.

The person sending in the next nearest correct answer
will receive a special prize of \$15.

The person sending in the third nearest correct answer
will receive a special prize of \$10.

In case of a tie, this special \$50 will be equally divided
amongst those tying.

The winning of a special prize does not interfere in any
way with your winning one of the other prizes. However,
winners of special prizes will not be announced until con-
test closes, because judges cannot give us the correct
answer until that time.

First Prize



Chevrolet Touring Car, 1925 Model, 5-passenger, value \$2896 L.A.B. Winnipeg. This car, if chosen, will be delivered free of charge through the winner's nearest Chevrolet dealer. (See prize list).

"Best Thing in the World For Delicate Girls"

Mrs. John Bennett, Boggy Creek, Man., writes:

"My little girl had organic nervous trouble, could not sleep, had severe headaches and fainting spells. This went on for three years, and three doctors helped her very little. After reading of what Dr. Chase's Nerve Food had done for others, I got some for her. She is now so well that she is like a different child. She is fourteen years old and looks the picture of health."



"We have used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food for different members of the family, when recovering from 'flu' and scarlet fever, and it has always helped them."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

60 cts. a box of 60 pills, Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto

Have You
Obtained
Your . . .

Weather Prophet?

It's Free for a Favor—Read Our Offer

Plan your work by it and save money. Take your pleasure trips when the Weather Prophet foretells fine weather.

DESCRIPTION—This is not a toy. It is a scientifically-constructed, though a unique instrument, which foretells weather eight or twenty-four hours in advance. They are ornamental and are exactly as illustrated. The little figures of Hans and Gretel and the Witch come out to tell the weather, the Witch appearing when bad weather approaches and Hans and Gretel when good weather is due. Hundreds have been distributed amongst Guide readers, and have more than justified every claim made for them. Someone not far from you has one. Ask them if they would like to be without it. It is easy to obtain one. We are donating them **FREE** and **POSTPAID** to those who will help us increase our circle of readers. Several farmers in your district need to renew their subscriptions at this time of the year, and there are other homes where they should be getting the valuable information and entertainment which The Guide contains.



OUR FREE OFFER

Send one subscription to The Guide from someone outside your family, either new or renewal, at our regular price of \$1.00 for one year, \$2.00 for three years, and \$3.00 for five years, and we will send you the Weather Prophet, **FREE** AND **POSTPAID**.

Don't delay. Orders for these valuable instruments will be filled in the order they are received. Send the subscriptions to

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

The Window-Gazer

By Isabel Ecclestone MacKay

(Continued from Last Week)

What Has Happened so Far

Benis Hamilton Spence, a young professor from Ontario, arrived at the cottage of Dr. Farr, situated off the West coast, near Vancouver. He came for a rest and to study Indians. He found the doctor a half-demented old rogue, who had taken a month's board in advance, but had no intention of letting Spence remain as guest. Other members of the Farr household were: Li Ho, the Chinese cook, and Desire, the Doctor's daughter. Spence had a seizure of sciatica, which his friend and doctor, familiarly dubbed "Bones," had warned him might come at any time. Desire nursed him and a friendship grew between the shy professor and the charming but very matter-of-fact young woman. Speaking of her childhood days Desire told Spence that she was a window-gazer—that life, she knew, was on sale somewhere, but she never would be able to buy it. The more Spence saw of Doctor Farr the more he feared some evil intent on the part of the old man. Li Ho said his master always was much worse when the moon was full. Desire became Spence's secretary. When the time came for the professor to leave he proposed marriage to Desire on the ground that he wanted a secretary and a wife to keep his home, and to save him from the schemes of his Aunt Caroline, who was most insistent that he get married; while Desire would be able to get away from the dreadful old Doctor and to live among happy surroundings. They both agreed to leave love out of the counting altogether. To convince Desire that their plan would work successfully Spence manufactured a story about having been in love at one time with a girl named Mary, who had jilted him. He told her he would never love again. On the night they eloped to get married Spence found Dr. Farr in Desire's empty room, very evidently there with the intention of murdering her.

CHAPTER XIV

MORNING is beautiful all over the earth but Nature keeps a special kind of morning for early summer use at Friendly Bay. In sudden clearness, in chill sweetness, in almost awful purity there is no other morning like it. It wrings the human soul quite clear of everything save wonder at its loveliness.

Desire never bathed until the sun was up, not because she feared the dawn-cold water but because she would not stir the unbroken beauty of its opal tide. With the first rays of the sun, the spell would break, the waves would dance again, the gulls would soar and dip, the crabs would scuttle across the shining sand, the round wet head of a friendly seal would pop up here and there to say good-morning. Then, Desire would swim—far out—so far that Spence, watching her, would feel his heart contract. He could not follow her—yet. But he never begged her not to take the risk, if risk there were. Why should she lose one happy thrill in her own joyous strength because he feared? Better that she should never come back from these long, glorious swims than that he should have held her from them by so much as a gesture.

And she always did come back, glowing, dripping, laughing, her head as sleek as a young seal's, salt upon her lips and on her wave-whipped cheek. Spence, whose swims were shorter and more sedate, would usually have breakfast ready.

But upon this particular morning Desire loitered. Though the smell of bacon was in the air, she sat pensively in the shallows of an outgoing tide and flung shells at the crabs. She would have told you that she was thinking. But had she used the word "feeling," she would have been nearer the truth. And the thing which she obscurely felt was that something had mysteriously altered for the worse in a world which, of late, had shown remarkable promise. It was a small thing. She hardly knew what it was. Merely a sense of dissonance somewhere.

Whatever it was, it had not been there yesterday. Yesterday morning she had felt no desire to sit in the shallows and throw shells at crabs. Yesterday morning her mind had been full of that happy inconsequence which feels no need of thought. Today was different. Mentally she shook herself with some irritation. "What is the matter with you?" she asked. But the self she addressed seemed oddly reluctant. "Come now," said Desire, hitting an especially big crab, "out with it! There's no use pretending that you don't know." Thus adjured, the self offered one single and sulky word. The word was "Mary." "Oh, nonsense!" said Desire hastily.

But there it was. She had forced the answer and had to make the best of it. Her memory trailed back. Once started, it had small difficulty in tracking her dissatisfaction to its real beginning. Everything, it reminded her, had been perfect until she and Benis had sat upon the hill in the sunset and talked about Mary. Something had happened then. Like a certain ancestress she had coveted the fruit of knowledge and knowledge had been given her. Not at once—Benis had at first been distinctly reluctant—but by gentle persistence she had won through his cool reserve. Abruptly and without visible reason, his attitude had changed. He had said in that drawling voice of his, "You wish me to talk about Mary?" And then, suddenly, he had talked.

He had told her several things. The color of Mary's hair, for instance. Her hair was yellow. Benis had been insistent in pointing out that when he said "yellow" he did not mean goldish or bronze, or fawn-colored or tow-colored or Titian, but just yellow. "Do you see that patch of sky over there where the mountain dips?" he had said. "Mary's hair was yellow, like that."

That patch of sky, as Desire remembered it, was very beautiful. Quite too beautiful to be compared to anyone's hair. No doubt it was only in Benis's imagination that Mary's hair was anything like it.

But nevertheless it was there that the world had gone wrong. It was while Benis had sat gazing into that patch of amber sky that Desire, gazing too, had, for the first time, realized the other. Up until then, Mary had been an abstraction—thenceforth she was a personality. That made all the difference. Desire, throwing shells at crabs, admitted that, for her, there had been no Mary until she had heard that her hair was yellow.

It was ridiculous but it was true. Mary without hair had been a gentle and retiring shade. A phantom in whom it had been possible to take an academic interest. But no shade has a right to hair like an amber sunset. Desire threw a shell viciously. Very little more, she felt, and she would positively dislike Mary.

She jumped up and stamped in the shallow water. The crabs, big and little, scuttled away.

"Hurr-ee!" called the professor waving a frying-pan.

"Com-ing!" Desire's voice rose gaily. For the present, her small dissatisfaction vanished with the crabs.

"This coffee has been made ten minutes," grumbled the getter-of-breakfast with a properly martyred air. "Whatever were you doing?"

"Thinking."

"It isn't done. Not before breakfast."

"I was thinking," fibbed Desire, "that I have never been so spoiled in my life and that it can't go on. My domestic conscience is beginning to murmur. As soon as we are at home, you will be expected to stay in bed until you smell the coffee coming up the stairs."

"Aunt Caroline," said the professor, "does not believe in coffee for breakfast, except on Sunday."

"I do."

"Eh? Oh—I see. Well, I'll put my money on you. Only I hope you aren't really set on making it yourself. Because the cook would leave."

"Good gracious! Do we have a cook?"

"We do. At least, we did. Also a maid. But maids, I understand, are greatly diminished. There appear to have been tragedies in Bainbridge. Have you eaten sufficient bacon to listen calmly to an extract from Aunt Caroline's last? Sit tight, then—"

"As to what the world is coming to in the matter of domestic service," writes Aunt Caroline, "I do not know. I do not wish to worry you, Benis, but as you will be marrying some day, in spite of that silly doctor of yours who insists that it's not to be thought of, you may as well be conversant with the situation. To put it briefly—I have



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been without competent help for two weeks. You know, dear boy, that I am easily satisfied. I expect very little from anyone. But I think that I am entitled to prompt and willing service. That, at the very least! Yet I must tell you that Mabel, my cook, has left me most ungratefully after only three month's notice! She is to be married to Bob Summers, the plumber. (Lieut. Robert Summers, since the war, if you please!) Well, she can never say I did not warn her. I did not mince matters. I told her exactly what married life is, and why I have never tried it. But the foolish girl is beyond advice. I have had two cooks since Mabel, but one insisted upon whistling in the kitchen, and the other served omelette made with one egg. My wants are trifling, as you know, but one cannot abrogate all personal dignity—

"Do you get the subtle connection between the one egg and Aunt Caroline's personal dignity?" asked Spence with anxiety. "Because if you don't, I'll never be able to ask you to live in Bainbridge. I may as well confess now that it was only my serene confidence in your sense of humor which permitted me to marry you at all. I should never have dared to offer Aunt Caroline as an 'in-law' to anyone who couldn't see a joke."

"You are very fond of her all the same," said Desire, shrewdly. "And though she expects very little from anyone, she evidently adores you. She can't be all funny. There must be an Aunt Caroline, deep down, that is not funny at all. I think I'm rather afraid of her. Only you have so often said that she wished you to get married—"

"Excuse me, my dear. What I said was, 'Aunt Caroline wished to get me married.' The position of the infinitive is the important thing. Aunt Caroline never intended me to do it all by myself."

"Oh. Then, in that case, she may resent your having done it."

"Resent," cheerfully, "is a feeble word. It doesn't express Aunt Caroline at all."

"You take it calmly."

"Well, you see I've got you to fight for me now."

They looked at each other over the empty coffee cups and laughed.

It is easy to laugh on a fine morning. But if they had known where Aunt Caroline was at that moment—however, they didn't.

"Once," said Spence "my Aunt read a book upon Eugenics. I don't know how it happened. It was one of those inexplicable events for which no one can account. It made a deep impression. She has studied me ever since with a view to scientific matrimony. Alas, my poor relative!"

"I once read a book upon Eugenics, too," said Desire with a reminiscent smile. "It seemed sensible. Of course I was not personally interested and that always makes a difference. One thing occurred to me, though—it didn't seem to give Nature credit for much judgment."

Benis chuckled. "No, it wouldn't. Terrible old blunderer, Nature! Always working for the average. Never seems to have heard the word 'specialize.' We've got her there."

"Then you think—"

"Oh no," hastily, "I don't. I observe results with interest, that is all."

Desire began to collect the breakfast dishes. "That was where the book seemed weak," she said, thoughtfully. "It hadn't much to say about results. It dealt mostly with consequences. They," she added after a pause, "were rather frightening."

The professor glanced at her sharply. Had she been worrying over this? Had she connected it with that dreadful old man whom she called father? But her face was quite untroubled as she went on.

"I think they've missed something, though," she said. "There must be something more than the things they tabulate. Some subtle force of life which isn't physical at all. Something that uses physical things as tools. If tools are fine, it will do finer work, but if its tools are blunt it will work with them anyway. And it gets things done."

"By Jove!" said Spence. This was one of Desire's "windows with a view." He was always stumbling upon them. But he knew she was shy of comment. "We'll tell Aunt Caroline that," he murmured hopefully. "It may distract her mind."

That day they found and followed the trail to the shack of Hawk-Eye Charlie. It proved to be neither long nor arduous. The professor managed it with ease. But he would have been quite unable to manage the hawk-eyed one without the expert aid of his secretary. To his unaccustomed mind their quarry was almost witless and exceedingly dirty. But Desire knew her Indian.

"It isn't what he is, but what he knows," she explained. "And he has a retiring nature."

So very retiring was it that only fair words, aided by tactful displays of tea and tobacco, could penetrate its reservations. Desire was quite unhurried. But presently she began to extract bits of carefully hidden knowledge. It had to be slow work, for witless as he of the hawk-eye seemed, he was well aware of the value (in tobacco) of a wise conservation. He who babbles all he knows upon first asking is a fool. But he who withholds beyond patience is a fool also. Was it not so? Desire agreed that a middle course is undoubtedly the path of wisdom. She added, carelessly, that the white-man-who-wished-stories was in no hurry. Neither had he come seeking much for little. Payment would be made strictly on account of value received. The tea was good. And the tobacco exceptionally strong, as anyone could tell from a distance. Why then should the hawk-eye one delay his own felicity?

This hastened matters considerably and the secretary's note-book was soon busy. Spence felt his old-time keenness revive. And Desire was happy for was not this her work at last? It was a profitable day. Should anyone care to know its results, and the results of others like it, they may look up chapter six, section two, of Spence's Primitive Psychology, unabridged edition. Here they will find that the fables of Hawk-Eye Charlie, properly classified and commented upon, have added considerably to our knowledge of a fascinating subject. But far be it from us to steal the professor's thunder. We are not writing a book upon primitive psychology. We are interested only in the sigh of pleasurable satisfaction with which the professor's secretary closed her fat note-book and called it a day.

From that point our interest leads us back to camp along the trail through the warm June woods with the late sunlight hanging like golden gauze behind the fretted screens of green. We are interested in sunsets and in basket suppers eaten in the dim coolness of a miniature canyon through which rushed and tumbled an icy stream from the snow peaks far above. We are interested in a breathless race with a chattering squirrel during which Desire's hair came down—a bit of glorious autumn in the deep green wood—and the tying of it up again (a lengthy process) by the professor with cleverly plaited stems of tender bracken. All these trifles interest us because, to those two who knew them, they remained fresh and living memories when the note-book and its contents were buried in the dust of yesterday.

It was twilight when they came out of the wood. The sun had gone and taken its golden trappings with it. A clear, still light was everywhere and, in the brilliant green of the far sky, a pale star shone. They watched it brighten as the green grew dark. A wonderful purple blueness spread upon the distant hills.

Desire sighed happily.

"It is the end of the first day of real work," she said, "The end and the beginning."

Her companion, usually like wax to her moods, made no answer. He did not seem to hear. His gaze seemed drowned in that wonderful blue. Desire, who had been unaccountably content, felt suddenly lonely and disturbed.

"What is it?" she asked. Her voice had fallen from its glad note. She put out her hand, touching his coat sleeve timidly. It was the first time she had

ever touched him save in service. But if her touch brought a thrill there was no sign of it. Her voice dropped still lower. "What are you thinking of?" she almost whispered.

The professor did not answer. Instead he turned to her with a sad smile. (Very well done, too!)

Desire dropped her hand with a sharp exclamation. "Oh," she said, "I forgot! You are thinking—"

The professor's smile smote her. "Her eyes were blue like that!" he said.

Desire tripped over a fallen branch. And, when she recovered herself, "Purple, do you mean?" she asked. "I have always thought purple eyes were a myth."

"Now you are making fun," said the professor after a reproachful pause.

"How do you mean—making fun?" "I never saw a purple cow," quoted he patiently.

"Oh, I wasn't!" cried Desire in distress.

Spence begged her pardon. But he did it abstractedly. His eyes were still upon the sky.

"You'll fall over that root," prophesied she grimly. "Do look where you are going!"

The professor returned to earth with difficulty.

"Sorry!" he murmured. "I doubt if I should allow these moods to bother you. But you told me it might do me good to talk."

"Not all the time!" said Desire a trifle tartly.

He looked surprised. "But—" he began.

"Oh, I'm so hungry!" said Desire. "Do let's hurry."

She hastened ahead down the slope towards the camp. The tents lay in the shadow now but, as they neared them, a flickering light shot up as if in welcome. Desire paused.

"Someone lighting a fire!" she exclaimed in surprise. "Who can it be?" Against the glow of the new-lit blaze a tall figure lifted itself and a clear whistle cut the silence of the bay.

Spence's graceful melancholy dropped from him like a forgotten cloak.

"Bones!" he gasped in an agitated whisper. "Oh, my prophetic soul, my doctor!"

Another figure rose against the glow—a wider figure who called shrilly through a cupped hand.

"Ben-is!"

"My Aunt!" said the professor.

He sat down suddenly behind a boulder.


CHAPTER XV

To understand Aunt Caroline's arrival at Friendly Bay we should have to understand Aunt Caroline, and that, as Euclid says, is absurd. Therefore we shall have to take the arrival for granted. The only light which she herself ever shed upon the matter was a statement that she "had a feeling." And feelings, to Aunt Caroline, were the only reliable things in a strictly unreliable world. To follow a feeling across a continent was a trifle to a determined character such as hers. To insist upon Dr. Rogers following it, too, was a matter of course.

"I shall need an escort," said Aunt Caroline to that astonished physician, "and you will do very nicely. If Benis is off his head, as you suggest, it is my plain duty to look into the matter and your plain duty, as his medical adviser, to accompany me. I am a woman who demands little from her fellow creatures, knowing perfectly well that she won't get it, but I naturally refuse to undertake the undivided responsibility of a deranged nephew galavanting, by your own orders, Doctor, at the ends of the earth."

"I did not say he was deranged," began the doctor helplessly, "and you said you didn't believe me anyway."

"Don't quote me to excuse yourself," Aunt Caroline sailed serenely on. "At least preserve the courage of your convictions. There is certainly something the matter with Benis. He has answered none of my letters. He has completely ignored my lettergrams. To my telegram of Thursday telling him that I had been compelled to discharge my third cook since Mabel, for wiping



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dishes on a hand towel, he replied only by silence. And the telegraph people say that the message was never delivered owing to lack of address. Easy as I am to satisfy, things like this cannot be allowed to continue. My nephew must be found."

"But we don't know where to look for him," objected her victim weakly.

Aunt Caroline easily rose superior to this.

"We have a map, I hope? And Vancouver, heathenish name! must be marked on it somewhere. If not, the railroad people can tell us."

"But he is not in Vancouver."

"There—or thereabout. When we get there we can ask the policeman, or," with a grim twinkle, "we can enquire at the asylums. You forgot that my nephew is a celebrated man even if he is a fool."

The doctor gave in. He hadn't had a chance from the beginning, for Aunt Caroline could answer objections far faster than he could make them. They arrived at the terminus just four days after the expeditionary party had left for Friendly Bay.

If Aunt Caroline were surprised at finding more than one policeman in Vancouver, she did not admit it. Neither did the general atmosphere of ignorance as to Benis daunt her in the least. She

adhered firmly to her campaign of question asking and found it fully justified when enquiry at the post-office revealed that all letters for Professor Benis H. Spence were to be delivered to the care of the Union Steamship Company. From the Union Steamship Company to the professor's place of refuge was an easy step. But Dr. Rogers, to whom this last enquiry had been intrusted, returned to the hotel with a careful jauntiness of manner which ill accorded with a disturbed mind.

"Well, we've found him," he announced, cheerfully. "And now, if we are wise, I think we'll leave him alone. He is camping up the coast at a place called Friendly Bay—no hotels, no accommodation for ladies—he is evidently perfectly well and attending to business. You know he came out here partly to get material for his book? Well, that's what he's doing. Must be, because there are only Indians up there."

"Indians? What you mean—Indians? Wild ones?"

"Fairly wild."

Aunt Caroline snorted. She is one of the few ladies left who possess this Victorian accomplishment. "And you advise my leaving my sister's child in his present precarious state of mind alone among fairly wild Indians?"

"Well—er—that's just it, you see. He isn't alone—not exactly."

"What do you mean—not exactly?"

"I mean that his—er—secretary is with him. He has to have a secretary on account of never being sure whether receive is 'ie' or 'ei.' They are quite all right, though. The captain of the boat says so. And naturally on a trip of that kind, research you know, a man doesn't like to be interrupted."

Aunt Caroline arose. "When does the next boat leave?" She asked calmly.

"But—dash it all! We're not invited. We can't butt in. I—I won't go."

Aunt Caroline, admirable woman, knew when she was defeated. She had a formula for it, a formula which seldom failed to turn defeat into victory. When all else failed, Aunt Caroline collapsed. She collapsed now. She had borne a great deal, she had not complained, but to be told that her presence would be a "butting in" upon the only living child of her only dead sister was more than even her fortitude could endure! No, she wouldn't take a glass of water, water would choke her. No, she wouldn't lie down. No, she wouldn't lower her voice. What did hotel people matter to her? What did anything matter? She had come to the end. Accustomed to ingratitude as she was, hardened to injustice and desertion, there were still limits—

There were. The doctor had reached his. Hastily he explained that she had mistaken his meaning. And, to prove it, engaged passage at once, for the next upcoast trip, on the same little steamer which a few days earlier had carried Mr. and Mrs. Benis H. Spence.

It was a heavenly day. The mountains lifted themselves out of veils of tinted mist, the islands lay like jewels—but Aunt Caroline, impervious to mere scenery, turned her thought severely inward.

"I suppose," she said to her now subdued escort, "that we shall have to pay the secretary a month's salary. Benis will scarcely wish to take him back east with us."

The doctor attempted to answer but seemed to have some trouble with his throat.

"It's the damp air," said Aunt Caroline. "Have a troche. If Benis really needs a secretary I think I can arrange to get one for him. Do you remember Mary Davis? Her mother was an Ashton—a very good family. But unfortunate. The girls have had to look out for themselves rather. Mary took a course. She could be a secretary, I'm sure. Benis could always correct things afterward. And she is not too young. Just about the right age, I should think. They used to know each other. But you know what Benis is. He simply doesn't—your cold is quite distressing, Doctor. Do take a troche."

The doctor took one.

"Of course Benis may object to a lady secretary—"

"By Jove," said Rogers as if struck

with a brilliant idea. "Perhaps his secretary is a lady!"

"How do you mean—a lady? Don't be absurd, Doctor. You said yourself there was no proper hotel. Benis is discreet. I'll say that for him."

The doctor's brilliance deserted him. He twiddled his thumbs. But although Aunt Caroline's repudiation of his suggestion had been unhesitating there was a gleam of new uneasiness in her eye. She said no more. It was indeed quite half an hour before she remarked explosively.

"Unless it were an Indian!"

Her companion turned from the scenery in pained surprise.

"An Indian what?" he asked blankly.

"An Indian secretary—a female one."

"Nonsense. Indians aren't secretaries."

But Aunt Caroline had "had a feeling." "It was yourself who suggested that she might be a girl," she declared, stubbornly, "and if she is a girl, she must be an Indian. Indians are different—look at Pullman porters."

The doctor gasped.

"Even I don't mind a Pullman porter," finished Aunt Caroline grandly.

"That's very nice," the doctor struggled to adjust himself. "But Pullman porters are not Indians, and even if they were I can't quite see how it affects Benis and his lady secretary."

"The principle," said Aunt Caroline, "is the same."

Rogers wondered if his brain were going. At any rate he felt that he needed a smoke. Aunt Caroline did not like smoke, so comparative privacy was assured. Also a good smoke might show him a way out of his difficulty.

It didn't. At the end of the second cigar the cold fact, imparted by the clerk in the steamship office, that Professor Spence and wife had preceded them upon this very boat, was still a cold fact and nothing more. The long letter from the bridegroom which would have made things plain had passed him on his trip across the continent and was even now lying, with other unopened mail, in his Bainbridge office.

John Rogers was very fond of his eccentric friend and the threatened disaster loomed almost personal. He felt himself to blame too, for the advice which had thrown Spence directly from the frying-pan of Aunt Caroline into the fire of a sterner fate. Add to all this a keen feeling of unwarranted intrusion and we have some idea of the state of mind with which Dr. John Rogers saw the white tents of the campers as the steamer put in at Friendly Bay.

"There are two tents," said Aunt Caroline lowering her lorgnette. "I shall be quite comfortable."

The doctor did not smile. His sense of humor was suffering from temporary exhaustion and his strongest consciousness was a feeling of relief that neither Benis nor anyone else appeared to notice their arrival. Even the unique spectacle of a middle-age lady in elastic-sided boots proceeding on tiptoe, and with all the tactics of a scouting party, toward the evidently deserted tents, provoked no demonstration from anyone.

"They're not here" called the scouting party in a carrying whisper.

"Obviously not." The doctor wiped his heated forehead. "Probably they're gone for the night. Then you'll have to marry me to save my reputation."

"Jokes upon serious subjects are in very bad taste, young man," said Aunt Caroline. But her rebuke was half-hearted. She looked uneasy. "John," she added with sudden suspicion, "you don't suppose they could have known we were coming?"

"How could they possibly?"

"If she is an Indian, they might. I've heard of such things. I—oh, John! Look!"

"Snake?" asked John callously. Nevertheless he followed Aunt Caroline's horrified gaze and saw, with a thrill of more normal interest, a pair of dainty moccasins whose beaded toes protruded from the flap of one of the tents.

"Indian!" gasped Aunt Caroline.

"Oh John!"

"Not a bit of it!" Our much tried physician spoke with salutary shortness. "They may be Indian-made but

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that's all. I'll eat my hat if it's an Indian who has worn them. Did you ever see an Indian with a foot like that?"

Indignation enabled Aunt Caroline to disclaim acquaintance with any Indian feet whatever.

"It's a white girl's moccasin," he assured her. "Lots of girls wear them in camp. Or," hastily, "it may be a curiosity. Benis may be making a collection."

Aunt Caroline snorted. Her gaze was fixed with almost piteous intensity upon the tent.

"D'you think I might go in?" she faltered.

"You might," said John, carefully. Aunt Caroline sighed.

"How dreadful to have traditions!" she murmured. "There's no real reason why I shouldn't go in. And," with grim honesty, "if you weren't here watching I believe I'd do it. Anyway we may have to, if they don't come soon. I can't sit on this grass. I'm sure it's damp."

"I'll get you a chair from Benis's tent," offered John unkindly. "There are no traditions to forbid that, are there?"

"No. And, John—you might look around a little? Just to make sure."

The doctor nodded. He had every intention of looking around. He felt, in fact, entitled to any knowledge which his closest observation might bring him. But the tent was almost empty. That at least proved that the tent belonged to Spence. He was a man with an actual talent for bareness and sparseness in his sleeping quarters. Even his room at school had possessed that man-made neatness which one associates with sailor's cabins and the cells of monks. The camp-bed was trimly made, a dressing-gown lay across a canvas chair, a shaving mug hung from the centre pole—there was not so much as a hairpin anywhere.

John crossed thoughtfully to the folding stand which stood with its portable reading lamp beside the bed. There was one unusual thing there, a photograph. Benis, as his friend knew, was an expert amateur photographer—but he never perched his photographs upon stands. This one must be an exception, and exceptions are illuminating.

It was still quite light inside the tent and the doctor could see the picture clearly. It was an extraordinarily good one, quite in the professor's happiest style. Composition, lighting, timing, all were perfect. But it is doubtful if John Rogers noticed any of these excellencies. He was absorbed at once and utterly in the personality of the person photographed. This was a girl, bending over a still pool. The pose was one of perfectly arrested grace and the face which was lifted, as if at the approach of someone, looked directly out of the picture and into Roger's

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eyes. It was the most living picture he had ever seen. The lips were parted as if for speech, there was a smile behind the widely opened eyes. And both face and form were beautiful.

The doctor straightened up with a sharply drawn breath. It seemed that something had happened. For one flashing instant some inner knowledge had linked him with his own unlived experience. It was gone as soon as it came. He did not even realize it, save as a sense of strangeness. Yet, as a chemist lifts a vial and drops the one drop which changes all within his crucible, so some magic philtre tinged John Roger's cup of life in that one stolen look.

"Have you found anything?" Aunt Caroline's voice came impatiently.

"Nothing."

But to himself he added "everything" for indeed the mystery of Benis seemed a mystery no longer. The photograph made everything clear. And yet not so clear, either. The doctor looked around at the ship-shape bachelorhood of the tent, at the neat pile of newly typed manuscript upon the bed, and felt bewildered. Even the eccentricity of Benis, in its most extravagant mode, seemed inadequate as a covering explanation.

Giving himself a mental shake, the intruder picked up the largest chair and rejoined Aunt Caroline.

"It's Benis right enough," he announced. "He is probably off interviewing Indians. I had better light a fire. It may break the news."

(To be continued next week.)

The Money Question

Continued from Page 4

and farms. Are these to be financed as in the past by interest-bearing loans, debentures and bonds? Are those who are here, and those who are to come, to be loaded down with interest paid on all the country's development. Now money is not real value, it is a circulating fluid form of credit. It depends for its value to a great extent on the conditions of the industries of the country; the conditions of the farms, mines, and manufactures. Therefore money placed in developing industries is issued and loaned on the credit of the present industries or the natural resources of the country. We are now paying banks, bond houses, etc., heavy fees to use our own credit to develop our own work.

The Dominion government only should have the power to issue currency and bonds. They should finance the industries and improvements of the country, interest free. This system would relieve the country of its load of interest, provide means for developing industries and building railways. It would provide work for the people and stabilize finance by a proper regulation of the flow of long-term credits. The country can sometime pay its debts with its interest, but could pay them much easier and quicker without.

Now, I know, that if the government were to issue enough money to buy up all the debts, construct railways and canals, start industries, etc., etc., and attempt to do this immediately, the country's currency would be depressed. I do not advise a revolution of our financial system, but as speedy an evolution as is practicable.—"Mac."

U.F.O. Annual Convention

Continued from Page 3

for world knowledge, a world consciousness and an international mind. Mr. Irvine's address on The Permanence and efficiency of Economic Organization, dealt with the organization and its relationship to agriculture and the farmer.

Tax on Gasoline

Over 70 resolutions, covering a wide range of subjects were brought before the convention by the resolutions committee. Those passed included demands for a tax on gasoline used for traffic purposes, accompanied by a reduction in the present automobile licensing fees; for the placing of restrictions on the operation of heavy motor trucks; for the imprisonment, in addition to payment of fines, of persons convicted of bootlegging; for the cessation of gov-

ernmental expenditures on military training in schools and the elimination from school books of all glorification of war; for a flat rate for hydro-electric power throughout the province of Ontario; for government ownership and control of all livestock yards; and for a surtax on unimproved lands. The revocation of brewers' and distillers' licenses, recently granted by the Dominion government, was also demanded.

Nominations for president for the ensuing year numbered five. Four of the candidates promptly withdrew their names and W. A. Amos was re-elected by acclamation to the leadership of the U.F.O. Similar procedure resulted in the unopposed election of Harold Currie as vice-president.

Lively Sun Meeting

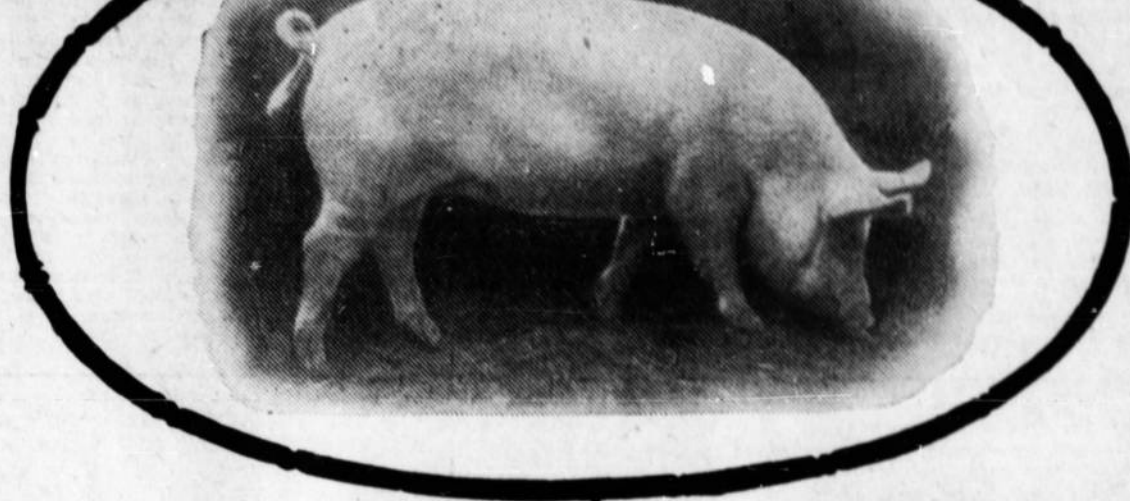
On Friday morning, December 19, the annual meeting of shareholders in The Farmers' Sun Publishing Company was held under the presidency of W. L. Smith. The usual reports were presented, including a statement of the rise and fall in the circulation of the

paper, which was reported to be again on the increase. Warm and lengthy discussion developed as to the past and future policy of The Farmers' Sun, in the course of which Hon. Manning Doherty explained the reason for his resignation from the directorate of the company on becoming leader of the farmers' party in the provincial legislature. "As much as I desired that some other man should be leader, I felt that I would not be true to the people if I allowed their representatives to go into the legislature like a flock of sheep. To have done otherwise than I did I considered would have been an insult to the party. I did not feel that I had the time to act as a director when I was temporary leader of the party. Also, I wanted the paper to feel that it could criticize me whenever it wanted. For that reason I resigned." David Russell expressed the view that it would be better to dispose of the paper than have it die on their hands, which elicited from the chairman the reply that it was a pretty lively corpse at the present time. The

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treatment accorded to the federal members by The Farmers' Sun was the subject of critical speeches by some of their number who were present, and a small committee was appointed to confer with the directors on the matter of policy. The election of directors was carried out on the preferential system, Messrs. W. L. Smith, W. C. Good, Thomas Binnie, J. J. Morrison, Mrs. J. S. Amos and J. J. Thurston, M.P., being elected. The report of the directors and the financial statements were adopted.

Horticultural Short Course

Learn how to develop some profitable side lines on the farm by attending the short course in Horticulture at the Agricultural College, February 2 to 13, 1925. An interesting course of lectures and demonstrations has been prepared, covering various branches of the subject. A descriptive circular will be sent on request by the Horticultural Department, Manitoba Agricultural College.

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

The Political Situation

The Editor.—Mr. Darby some time ago gave a very clear-cut view of our position as a Progressive movement, showing conclusively that much must be done before it can succeed.

If the Progressive movement is to become an important factor in political activities, then it is most apparent that we in the West must follow the lead given in Ontario a few days ago, when they formed a provincial political organized body known as the Progressive party, with the further thought of a Dominion-wide political body. It is now up to us in the West to do likewise. Let us have a Western Political Party, composed of the three, or possibly four, western provinces. The maritimes will be the next, and when the proper time comes we can all join hands and have a Dominion-wide political party. And it must not be a class movement. It must be a movement of the people who desire to make conditions better for all the people who find it necessary to work for a living.

If we are to succeed and be recognized as a political force, we must co-ordinate and as a party we must be subject to

majority rule. Majority rule is essential to success politically. Without it we will fail. There can be no party without solidarity, and without a party we will have no chance of getting legislation that is necessary in the interests of the working people.

No doubt we all know that economically we are not making rapid progress, and we all should know, if we do not know, that there will be no change for the better until the working people will say that 45 years of a loaded dice game has gone the limit, and that from now on we must have a fair and square deal, and we surely must know that we never will have it until we have free trade with Great Britain and the United States.

Let the elected Progressive members of the three provinces get busy and hold a meeting early in January, and have two or three delegates selected from each federal constituency and formulate the basis of a western political party with the further thought of creating a Dominion-wide political party.

If the Progressive movement is allowed to drift as it is drifting now it will land

on the rocks at no late date. Then we will be compelled to accept the legislation that the old parties see fit to impose upon us. Then we will be compelled to follow the course that we have followed for the last 45 years, which means less men on the land; less work for everybody else; less business for all business men and less demand for manufactured goods of all kinds. Should this be the result, then the people are to blame. Is it to be or not to be?—John Kennedy, Winnipeg.

Newspaper Responsibility

The Editor.—Your editorial on this subject appearing in The Guide issue of December 10, is well worthy of serious consideration.

I think most of your readers will not only agree that the subject is of sufficient importance to warrant special attention and discussion, but also that the conclusions you draw are difficult to successfully deny. It may be that the institutions mentioned in your article that are working for educational and moral progress scarcely realize the menace which this article so properly and clearly points out. As you state and as I think is generally agreed, the press is one of the greatest if not altogether the greatest factor today in influencing and moulding the public mind. This being so is it not of the highest importance that this influence should be edifying and elevating; but is it not true that the case cited in your article and similar ones are the precise opposite—degrading and corrupting?

Why should the public be treated to such obscene reading, even if the scandal and disgrace has to do with a prince and a

large amount of money? What good purpose can it possibly serve? Is it not pandering to an element in the human mind that every conscientious person and every Christian organization is endeavoring to subdue?

Publishing conspicuously and in detail accounts of murders, robberies, divorce cases and the like, cannot possibly confer a benefit on anyone, while it is beyond question that reading these details effect the reproduction in other lives of the very same evils.

It would appear to be lacking in common sense and good business policy to subscribe at the same time both to institutions that are endeavoring to improve the moral and social character of citizenship, and also to those whose effects are the very opposite.

It is indeed cause for hope that there are papers and periodicals who, like The Guide, are becoming alert to this evil, and in the interest of their fellow-men and of clean journalism are drawing attention to and raising their voice against it. Thank you for the service.—W. V. Anderson.

Sordid Details

The Editor.—It was a great pleasure to read in The Guide of December 10, a condemnation of that section of the press which publishes all the objectionable and disgusting details of various sorts of cases which come before the law courts of the various countries. If it serves any purpose, beyond selling the papers to a few extra individuals whose literary tastes are no compliment to any clean minded editor, I wish those publishers would give up their ideas, as I think most people agree with The Guide editor, that such publications do an untold amount of harm. No parent wishes their innocent children to read such material which means they must discontinue all newspapers and periodicals which are not careful in their selection of printed matter, and it is up to every subscriber to write to the editors and tell them when they start to print anything that we would not like our children to read, that they must discontinue doing so or else lose our subscription. The press is extremely strong and its influence as far reaching as the four winds, but it is modelled to a certain extent by public opinion, therefore let public opinion insist that our press only publish things that have some useful objective. There's another thing; it isn't much use having a clean Canadian Press and importing papers from England and the States which make a specialty of unsavory happenings. Again public opinion should step in and demand clean news or none at all. It is disgraceful enough that in so many cases people, whose position should make them live their lives as good examples to others less favorably situated, should fall so low, without their sins being broadcasted to still further contaminate the world in which they live.—Cecilia J. Hill.

A Peace River Outlet

The Editor.—I am a young man and naturally like to see things boom. Regarding an outlet for the Peace River country: I agree that inflation of currency would not be a good thing. We have the manpower to do the work; would it not be practicable to employ labor, giving board and a percentage of wages in the usual way and pay the balance at a certain period from a standard date? Truly globe trotters would not approve of it, but it would furnish employment for our own people, the majority of whom would no doubt be home-steaders and prospects.

I do not approve of the Brule outlet. To make a long story short it would not lead through the main farming country, and the coal (Hoppe areas) is not needed; there are too many mines working part time now. I have both mined and farmed, during the last 20 years (my limit). There have been many ups and downs in mining. It is claimed that 18,000 lives were snuffed out in the coal mines of America during the last 10 years.

In places where water power is available more and more is being harnessed. Consider Ontario and Quebec, yes, and even the oldest coal mining district in Canada, Nova Scotia—they are employing hydro-electric, and in the U.S.A. and Australia tremendous projects are under consideration. If my memory serves me right, a railway company in California has set aside millions to electrify their road; it must be in order to cut operation costs that they are doing it. Now why not consider such a system for the Peace River country, it would do more toward reduced freight rates than royal commissions.

Do you not think, Mr. Editor, it is folly to dig and bore into the earth for power when it is already on the surface? Who says hydro-electric for the Peace River?—D. B. Fraser, Mirror Landing, Alta.

Manitoba Cabinet Changes

Hon. F. M. Black, provincial treasurer for Manitoba, tendered his resignation from the cabinet last week, to accept the position of vice-president in charge of finance with the Winnipeg Electric Company. In making the announcement, on December 22, Premier Bracken stated that when Mr. Black undertakes his new duties, the portfolio of provincial treasurer will probably be taken over by himself, and that of the minister of telephones by Hon. R. W. Craig, attorney-general. The ministry of agriculture may be taken over by Hon. Albert Prefontaine, provincial secretary. Mr. Black will retain his seat in the legislature as representative for Rupert's Land.

Appetite Ann, with a smiling face,
Opened her stand in the market-place.
The children came, and they ate her bread,
"We'll have these rolls at home," they said,
What kind of flour should our mamas use?"
"FIVE ROSES," she said,
"is the kind to choose!"

The Market Place of the Rolls

THINK of the lightest bread sponge imaginable—brushed with sweet melted butter—baked into crisp bits of golden brown—and you think of FIVE ROSES rolls!

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ROLLS AND RUSKS FOR BREAKFAST

ROLLS require a slightly better oven than our bread. Avoid too hot an oven at first, as it will prevent proper rising and proper baking of the crust.

Rolls should bake in from 25 to 30 minutes, sliced for at least the first five minutes before turning to brown.

Rolls in the remarkable experience of Five Roses Flour, shape your dough into rather small rolls, as they will swell greatly in size.

Rolls rise in double the time of bread, as they will swell greatly in size.

Rolls are a delicious snack or dessert. At rolls, which are made with our special flour, you will find them most delicious.

Rolls may be made in many ways.

PLAIN ROLLS (Sweet Dough)

1 cup bread dough
1 egg
1 cup butter
1 cup sugar
1 cup milk
1 cup flour

Roll the dough into small stiff dough.

Rolls are a delicious snack or dessert. At rolls, which are made with our special flour, you will find them most delicious.

Rolls may be made in many ways.

DELICIOUS ROLLS

1 cup bread dough
1 egg
1 cup butter
1 cup sugar
1 cup milk
1 cup flour

Roll the dough into small stiff dough.

Rolls are a delicious snack or dessert. At rolls, which are made with our special flour, you will find them most delicious.

Rolls may be made in many ways.

BUTTER ROLLS

1 cup bread dough
1 egg
1 cup butter
1 cup sugar
1 cup milk
1 cup flour

Roll the dough into small stiff dough.

Rolls are a delicious snack or dessert. At rolls, which are made with our special flour, you will find them most delicious.

Rolls may be made in many ways.

COOKS TOURS TO THE LAND OF FIVE ROSES

The Countrywoman

To Revise School Curriculum

MANITOBA, it seems, is to follow the example set by Alberta, and have a revision of its school curriculum. A committee composed of 15 people representative of various groups of citizens has been appointed to make a thorough review of the present program of studies for the elementary and high schools of the province. This committee will report its findings and make recommendations growing out of the same to the Advisory Board of Education, which will finally deal with them.

The personnel of the board has been announced by Hon. Chas. Cannon, minister of education. Major C. K. Newcombe, principal of the Daniel McIntyre High School, Winnipeg, is chairman of the committee. The other members are: Mrs. J. B. Parker, Gilbert Plains; Prof. V. W. Jackson, Manitoba Agricultural College; M. J. Tidsbury, Portage la Prairie; F. W. Ransom, Mountsides; H. J. Everall, Roblin; J. A. Glen, Russell; H. N. McNeill, Dauphin; Rev. Father Borque, St. Boniface; R. M. Stevenson, Dauphin; Dr. W. A. McIntyre, Winnipeg Normal School; Robert Durward, Mrs. R. F. McWilliams and R. J. Curle, Winnipeg, and Dr. R. C. Wallace, University of Manitoba.

About two years ago Alberta had a revision of its school curriculum, and its revised program of studies for the elementary school has been in the hands of the teachers in the schools for over a year. Last year the Department of Education published the revised High School curriculum. These two programs of study have been matters of great interest to those concerned with education in Alberta. The plan of drawing representatives from different classes of citizens proved to be a popular and a wise one.

The United Farm Women of Manitoba have been watching the result of the Alberta committee's work with interest. Last summer, when the United Farm Women and the United Farmers of Manitoba presented a memorandum to the Commission of Education, they dealt with the matter of revision of the curriculum at some length. We quote from that memorandum:

"Our program of studies is a mere skeleton. It is assumed that the teachers will work out in detail this meagre outline. Unfortunately many teachers are unable to do this, especially in our rural districts where many have never experienced the form of organization of the ungraded school.

"At the present time there is considerable criticism of the program of studies for public schools, both by public bodies and individuals. Social and economic conditions have greatly changed during recent years. It is questioned whether our program has been adjusted to meet the demands of the times. In order to determine whether it is adequate for the needs of the child of today, we would recommend that the Department of Education request all organized bodies and others interested in education, to submit recommendations for a curriculum for public schools, and that these recommendations, together with the curricula for the other provinces, be considered by a committee of the Advisory Board of Education and interested bodies, with the object of drafting a suitable public school curriculum."

It will be a matter of general satisfaction that the minister of education has taken steps for the preparation of a revision of Manitoba's program of studies. We will now look forward with interest to the result of the committee's work.

New Year Resolutions

Speaking of New Year Resolutions, don't you like to turn over a nice, fresh, clean, white leaf in your diary and put "New Year Resolutions" in bold letters at the top of the spotless page. Well, I do. Even if those resolu-

tions are broken more often than not, I feel as if I made a fresh start.

One of my New Year resolutions is always, never, no never to let dirty dishes stand in the sink. This is a resolution I have made ever since I was 13 years old, and unless something happens to reform me I fear I will go on making this resolution till I die.

In fact, when we have an unusual lot of dirty dishes I always look forward to dying just a bit wistfully, for I do not know of a single place in the scriptures where anything is mentioned about frying-pans or tea-kettles in heaven, or in any other place, either.

If anyone should ask me my real opinion as to what curse it was that God pronounced over Adam and Eve, when He drove them from the garden, I should say without hesitation, that Eve's punishment was to wash dishes. Nobody can make me believe that the dishpan didn't date from that time.

Speaking of dirty dishes and of making resolutions about them, it reminds me of an added vow of mine brought home to me by an antic of one of the children, not so many months ago.

Now you know that when children are quiet and not making any commotion, it's always wise to see what is the matter. Yes, indeed! I was sitting with my full darning basket on this particular day, peacefully darning and thinking what a beautiful world this was, and lots of other lovely things like that, when it struck me all of a sudden that the house was very, very still, considering that three boys all under 10 were pursuing life, liberty and happiness within its walls.

So, like a wise woman I put away my sewing and went out to investigate. Two of them were cutting out automobiles as safe and sane as could be, but oh, the youngest one!

He had wandered into the kitchen and picked up a little round aluminum pan in which syrup had been boiled just a short time before. Now this pan is very shiny, and just a little bigger than brother's head, so he is forever hunting it up and putting it on his head for a hat. The mere fact that it had a little, nice, sticky syrup in it did not make the least difference to that young man. In fact, the syrup helped the hat to stay on, and he was highly delighted.

Well, you all know how hard sugar syrup gets. I grabbed the young man's hat, and how he howled. He is tender-headed, and the syrup was fast in his hair. I sat down on the floor and looked at him and he stood in front of me with dirty fingers rubbing tears over his cheeks. There was only one thing to be done, and I did it. I filled a bucket with a little warm water and stood son upside down in it at short intervals until the syrup had softened enough to let the pan come off. Did the young man cry any more? Not at all. On the contrary, he was consumed with delight and laughed until his face was as red as a poppy.

Then I washed his head and changed all his clothes, and made my old resolution all over again about never letting dirty dishes stand in the sink. I wonder if I will keep it!—Marilla R. Whitmore.

Co-operation at Home

Co-operation, like "Charity," begins at home, or should, particularly on the farms. Unfortunately, it doesn't always. Where a farm is manned entirely by the farmer and his wife, and there are young children, a helping hand from either to the other works wonders. I know some farmers' wives help a great deal with the outside heavy work, but that if carried too far is not co-operation. It's killing one's home-life for the sake of a few dollars. During the busy seeding and harvest time I keep the water-trough full and do the milking in the evening before supper. This allows the good man to work the horses till 6 p.m., or later when very pushed. After supper he gives me a helping hand to put the children to bed and wash the dishes. There are other little odd jobs

that crop up at different times each does for the other, then when both are finished both can rest and recreate. I am interested in poultry. The good man shares my interest, consequently I am able to forge ahead far more rapidly than if he didn't. We are both interested in other branches of farming, politics, etc. Each reads the farm periodicals, drawing the attention of the other to special items which are then discussed. We are both anxious that each dollar should do the work of two (we haven't managed that yet), so discuss the most-needed items, concentrate our attention on advertisements, mail-order catalogs, etc., to find where the best value is obtainable, and so keep expenses as low as possible.

So many people get the idea in their heads that boys and men who assist in the house are "sissies." They don't appear to have arrived at a name yet for the women who do so much outside work unless "farmerette" covers it, though that term is considered complimentary, and the other the reverse. However, if a man's place isn't helping his wife when possible, the wife's place is not helping the man under similar circumstances. Co-operation at home on the farm seems to be very lacking in many ways. When it gets started there things should run smoothly and forge ahead rapidly. "Two heads are always better than one, even if they are only sheep's," and four hands on a job lighten it considerably better than two. Farming, like other occupations, is improved and made more interesting when those concerned with its work co-operate. It must be terribly lonely to live with an individual who does not try to accommodate his ways with yours, and his likes and interests with yours, too. Life is so wonderfully worth living and full of interest when people work together.—Cecilia I. Hill.

Home and School Clubs

Even to the casual observer, it must be apparent that there is a steadily-growing interest in our schools, among rural men and women. This interest, if it has not had its birth in farm women's clubs, has certainly been quickened by the work of these same clubs. True, there were women interested in the work of the schools before our club work became very apparent. Some 12 years ago, I remember my neighbor saying to me, during a social call, "Oh, Mrs. —, what do you think of these rural schools?" My neighbor was, of course, the uncommon woman. She was decades ahead of the rest of us in progressive thinking. I have to confess I was rather nonplussed. I had never thought about such a question at all. As a teacher, I had followed the curriculum, but had never questioned the adequacy of the schools to meet the needs of the rural child, or in other words, to fit him for future citizenship. My impression had always been that we had a very excellent educational system, and the business of the schools was carried on by a board, composed of our most reputable men. Therefore, why criticism, by a mere woman! But through my neighbor's question my complacency received a slight jolt.

Since that time I am glad to say this same complacency has suffered much jolting. This has been due in great measure to the increasingly-awakened interest that women are taking in all matters as well as that of education through the work of locals of the farm organization. Convention reports of the three prairie provinces during the last few years, report that, "all efforts for improved education came from the women sections," or "while women were interested in all subjects discussed by the men in their meetings, the men showed little evidence of being interested in those of vital interest to the women, viz., education, etc." And how often, when returning from these conventions, women were confronted with the fact that a few men attending a school meeting carried on the educational



in the Kitchen

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

business of that district. The increasing knowledge of the lack of understanding existing between teacher and parents and the school, and the homes, must have led to the progressive step of admitting women to school boards. Living a more or less unsettled life in a new country, had brought us to where, very often, we had not even a speaking acquaintance with the teacher, and little knowledge of the work carried on by the same teacher with our children for six hours a day for two hundred days of the year. And our homes, we have to confess, have failed to measure up to their requirements, due in part, I think, to this same unsettled feeling. But the fact remains, the home and the school are the two great factors in the making of citizens, and it has at last been borne in upon us that the ideal basis of education is a conscious partnership of these two factors. Some one has said, "Parents and teachers are those most intimately concerned with the building of the greatest structure the world knows—a human life!"

A woman on the school board tends towards greater diffusion of interest in school matters. The home, as it were, moves schoolward, and the school, homeward. This becomes still more the case when parents make the school-house a monthly meeting place. This is taking a real step toward co-operation between the home and school, and to this end a home and school club,

enrolling fathers as well as mothers, serves better than a committee of a woman's club or local. Opportunities will occur or be made when all can attend the meetings.

Legislators remind us that to pass good laws, we must have a strong public opinion behind them, and so it is with our school boards if they are to carry on progressively. They must have the sympathy and active interest of the parents of the districts behind them, and how can this be better brought about than through the intelligent understanding and co-operation that should come from associations that link up the homes and the schools of those districts?

And again we are reminded that the roots of all good government lie in the community. It behooves us all then to look to the welfare of our communities. We may have a few prosperous farmers or perhaps a millionaire or so, and yet have a poverty-stricken community life. We must look to the general level of the citizenship of our community, and nowhere can such effective work be done as with the children of our homes and schools—Katharine Phillips.

What My Trees Mean to Me

Continued from Page 12

beaten at the local show for this. The root of my success can be laid at the shelter obtained from the trees, for

without this shelter it is impossible in the spring to obtain fruit blossom, as the high winds blow the bushes so badly. Again, in the spring we were completely dry in one day, as the bulk of the snow was held in the shelter-belt, thus leaving the house and stable free. In fact, after the trees are a certain height they do away with a tremendous amount of snow shovelling in the winter."

* * *

From D. M. Dinnan, Bulwark, Alta.: "My trees are a great source of pleasure to my family and myself, and, indeed, to a large number of visitors. The trees provide the home farm with splendid shelter from the cold northwest and north winds, also south-west winds. They protect the home and farmyard from snow drifts. I have great success with small fruits. Apple trees are doing well, not yielding yet, but good yields of small fruits and plums and cherries. I attribute my success in fruits, vegetables and flowers to my fine tree shelter. I find very little difficulty in growing most of the flowers and vegetables I used to grow in Scotland. Viewed either from the standard of beauty or utility, our trees are of inestimable value, and have inspired many to plant trees around their places."

* * *

These farmers all received their start from the Dominion Forestry Station at Indian Head. All applications for free

trees from this source must be made before March 1 of the preceeding year. That is to say, that applications made now will be filled in 1926, provided the inspectors report made during the summer of 1925 is favorable. Applications made after March 1, 1925, will not be filled till the spring of 1927. Get your orders in early.

Tinning a Soldering Copper

Many otherwise good mechanics seem to have a good deal of trouble in getting a soldering copper in the proper shape, and then in doing a good job of soldering with it, but it is really quite simple once the how is learned.

There are just three simple things to do to get the soldering copper tinned ready for work—to have it smooth, clean and at the proper heat. The simplest way of smoothing it is dress it down with a file, although, if very much pitted, it had better first be hammered smooth, then dressed clean with the file. This dressing usually will make it clean also, although dipping the point, while hot, into a sal-ammoniac solution, or rubbing it on a large crystal of sal-ammoniac, will help a good deal.

When the soldering copper is smooth and clean, then heat the body of the copper in a clean flame, such as a blow-torch, gas or gasoline stove, forge, wood or coal stove, charcoal burner, etc., until it will just make the crystal of sal-ammoniac smoke freely, then rub on a bit of solder, then rub the sal-ammoniac again, and so on until the four faces of the point are bright back about half-an-inch. The copper is not hot enough unless it will make a drop of solder run like water when applied to it, nor should it be hot enough that the tinned part turns red or blue. If the solder does not melt easily the iron is not hot enough and good work cannot be done.

It would pay any one trying to do soldering work to secure one of the small books describing the process in detail, such as the following: Soldering, J. Grant Dent, St. Paul, Minn., 25 cents; Brazing and Soldering, N. W. Henley Pub. Co., New York City, N.Y., 35 cents; Soldering and Brazing, N. W. Henley Pub. Co., New York City, N.Y., 75 cents; Simple Soldering, Spon and Chamberlain, New York City, N.Y., 75 cents.

THE DOO DADS

Maybe it was not the best way in the world to get a New Year's dinner, but Flannelfeet, the policeman, brought it on himself. And when we remember that Nicky Nutt, the Doo Dad, and Tiny, his pet baby elephant, had earned the dinner, we cannot blame them too much. It was New Year's Eve, and Tiny and Nicky had been planning a big dinner. They were willing to earn it, too. A big snow had fallen, blocking the streets and making travel very hard, especially for ladies and old men, and very small children. "Now, I'll earn the money for a fine New Year's dinner," said Nicky. "I can use a broom and shovel." Out he ran into the street, and asked Flannelfeet, the Cop, to give him a job sweeping and shovelling snow. "Help yourself," said the policeman. And Nicky took that to mean that if he worked he would be paid. As of course he ought. All day Nicky worked hard, shovelling away the drifts and sweeping the crossings clear. It was cold, but he kept warm at his work. He was glad when evening came and he could stop. "Now give me my pay," he said to Flannelfeet, the Cop. "What do you mean—pay?" asked the policeman. "I worked hard all day, and I want my pay. I need it to buy a New Year's dinner for Tiny and me." "You and your elephant—all you think of is tricks. Get out of here!" And Flannelfeet whacked poor Nicky over the head so hard that he broke the broomstick. "Now, look what you've done," exclaimed the angry cop. "Broke the city's broom. You'll have to buy another." Nicky ran, fearing another whacking on the head. Tiny was much disappointed when Nicky arrived and there seemed no way to get a big dinner. "It wasn't my fault, Tiny," explained Nicky. "I worked hard all day, and when I asked for pay, Flannelfeet broke the broom over my head." Just then they saw the policeman coming down the street. He was very well content for he carried in one hand a great box marked "Cake," and over his shoulder was his night stick with a big, fat turkey slung to it. "Hide behind the fence—quick—I'll get us that big dinner yet," whispered Nicky. They hid. Nicky quickly tied Tiny's scarf about his trunk, gave him the broom to hold, and put on top of it his plaid cap. It looked like the ghost of a Scotchman. When Flannelfeet was close by them, Tiny thrust his trunk out from behind the fence and Nicky said, in his best Scotch dialect: "Happy New Year, Scotty! Pull up yer bonnet an' let me see yer—". There was no need to say any more. With a loud cry of "Help!" "Help!" the policeman flew down the street, frightened half to death. Nicky picked up the cake and the turkey. "Tiny," he said, "We get the New Year's dinner I earned after all."



Syrup from Soft Maples

Indians made sugar and syrup from our native maples

By P. Frazer, Kelvington, Sask.

ALTHOUGH maple sugar and maple syrup have not been made in Manitoba and Saskatchewan in the past by the white settlers, there is no reason why some should not be made in the future from the box elders or Manitoba maples, that have in recent years been planted or will be planted on our cheap farm lands in the West.

Ontario people generally smile when the production of sugar and syrup from soft maples is proposed, but lots of very fine sugar has been produced by the Indians from the sap of box elders growing along the banks of the Assiniboine river, in the vicinity of Kamsack, and in other parts of the province for many generations. If I were asked to compare this sugar with maple sugar from Ontario, I would say that the flavor is richer, the sugar a little less crystalline, and lighter in the color, but delicious as a confection.

It is now too late in the season to make maple sugar, for the proper season to make it is just when the snow has all gone and the days are bright and the nights cold. However, it is not too late to plan for a grove of maples.

Indians Made It

The Indians, referred to, used to have an understanding among them as to which groves of maples should be tapped by a particular family, and in early springtime the various families camped in the groves allotted to them, and tapped all the trees from four inches in diameter up to the largest every year without apparently doing the trees any harm. An axe cut was usually made on the outside of a bend in a tree within a couple of feet from the ground, and a chip inserted in the cut to lead out the sap, which was allowed to drip into a little pan made of birch bark, or a tin can placed on the ground so as to catch the drip. Those birch bark pans were also used for moulds for the cakes of sugar.

The Indian method of evaporating the sap was simple as could be, and consisted of boiling the sap in an open pot over a camp fire, a bunch of green maple twigs or a piece of pork fat was sometimes suspended over the pot of sap in such a way that when the sap boiled up it came in contact with the fat or twigs, and this had the effect of making the sap or syrup go down again.

If more modern methods of evaporating the sap had been used the sugar might have been even better than it was.

There was generally great excitement among the Indian children when the first pot of syrup was ready to sugar off, as they were all sugar hungry, perhaps not having eaten much sugar of any kind all winter. No restrictions were placed on appetites as long as some sugar remained.

The Indian women, when they thought the syrup dense enough for sugar, used to drop a little of it on some snow if any remained in drifts, or on some fine wood ashes, then they rolled this bit of candy between the finger and thumb, and if it sugared readily the syrup was taken from the fire and allowed to cool a little, then it was stirred until it began to get thick and creamy in consistency when it was poured into the birch bark moulds or into tin pans. Sometimes this sugar was about the color of ordinary cream candy made with brown sugar, thick blocks of it had to be broken with a hammer. The sugar made from the first flow of sap was more sugary and better flavored than that made from sap obtained towards the end of the season.

Maples Easy to Grow

On our cheap lands in the West when so many farms need shelter belts would it not be a good idea to plant one or even two acres of trees, many of them maples? Then in a few years some of the rising generation could make maple sugar and syrup at home. It would be great fun for the boys and girls anyway, even if the older people did not care about it.

The cheapest way to get maple trees

on the farm is to raise them, and they are as easily raised as so many radishes. Anyone desiring to grow maples should procure from a seedsman or pick from some wild trees a pound or two of seeds, sow those maple seeds in the garden in a row putting them in about an inch apart and about an inch deep. The object in sowing them so closely is to make less ground to keep free from weeds. The seeds may be sown in the fall or spring up to the middle of June and in the fall they should be about a



Saskatchewan Valley Pastures
Photo by Bert Elson, Marshall Sask.

foot high if well cared for; if sown late they should be watered with soft water if possible.

Lift the trees in the fall just before it freezes up and tie them up in bundles of 50, and lay them in a short trench, covering the roots and part of the stems with soil, leaving an inch or two above ground. This should be in some shady place so as to retard the growth of the trees in the spring until you are ready to plant them again, but do not put them where the chickens can get them as they are fond of the buds and will strip them all off.

If your ground is all ready and well cultivated those little trees can be planted in the spring where they are to remain, but it is much better for another season to plant them in garden rows. The little trees should be planted in garden rows a foot apart in the rows, and the rows two and a half feet apart. They should be kept well cultivated and free of weeds during the summer, and by fall they would be about three feet high, then the following spring they can be set out where they are to remain for life.

In a very few years the maples will be ready to provide shelter, sugar and syrup all of excellent quality.

[Ed. Note.—Miss Ellen Crowe, of Gilbert Plains, Man., recently sent The Guide a cake of maple sugar made from Manitoba maples, which was of very good quality. While the flavor was not quite as fine as that of the Ontario maple, it was pleasant, and was much enjoyed by the various members of The Guide staff who sampled it. In her letter, Miss Crowe said: "My father

called this farm 'Maple Valley,' owing to the small valley on one corner of the place, the banks of which are enfringed by numerous Manitoba maples. This spring my younger brother tapped a number of trees and gathered quite a quantity of sap. From this we made a considerable quantity of syrup and a small amount of sugar."]

News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 2

Conveners Appointed

The annual meeting of Sunnyvale U.F.W.A. local elected, in addition to the regular officers, conveners who will be responsible for the work and study of the local along the following lines: Laws, education, health, immigration,

marketing, social service, and young people's work.

Good Prospects

Prospects are exceedingly good for Asker local in the new year, writes the retiring secretary, John Ramsay. Although the local has a deficit of \$125 (due to the expenditure during the year of \$800 in enlarging the community hall) the members expect soon to be able to raise this amount. The local decided to have the members alternate as chairmen of the meetings, so that might gain experience in this work.

Joint Annual Meeting

Partridge Hill U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. locals held their annual meetings at the same time, in the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Flintoff. After the reports of officers and committees the locals separated for election of new officers, after which there was a social evening. A program of music, games, addresses, etc., was followed by refreshments. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the host and hostess when the gathering broke up at a late hour.

Manitoba

Buttrum Annual Meeting

The Buttrum U.F.M. and U.F.W.M. held their annual meeting on the 26th inst., and was well attended. Their secretary reports a membership for 1924 of 152, and that every effort will be made to equal, and perhaps exceed, this figure during the coming year.

An oyster supper, box social and plowing match, besides many social evenings, were a few of the activities

of the local for the year just closed, and the travelling library secured from the Extension Department has been much appreciated.

Co-operative selling of livestock and poultry has proved very satisfactory to their members, and a saving of approximately \$800 was effected during the year by co-operative purchasing of coal, fish and honey.

Wm. Fleming, president; Mrs. Mitchell, vice-president; and A. J. Lamb, secretary, were all re-elected for 1925. The directors are as follows: Mrs. Muirhead, Mrs. McDonald, J. Russell, F. C. Marquis, J. Spurriel and W. Monk.

Boissevain U.F.M.

W. S. Patterson, secretary, Boissevain U.F.M., has sent to Central office this week dues for 16 members, three of which are for the year 1924, making a total of 30 for that year, and \$13 for 1925.

A new feature being tried out in the local this year is the listing of articles for sale by the members with the secretary, so that anyone requiring such articles may phone the secretary, who can thus put them in touch with the individuals concerned. Prospects for the coming year in this district are much brighter, and it is confidently expected that the local membership will be greatly increased.

Roaring River U.F.M.

At the annual meeting of the Roaring River U.F.M., F. A. Twilley was re-elected president and N. A. Rapley, secretary.

A cheque for \$16, dues for 16 members for 1924, were received at Central the other day, and it is anticipated that during 1925 this number will be materially added to.

Elgin U.F.W.M. Activities

Elgin U.F.W.M. local has 22 paid-up members for 1924 and reports a very good year's work.

At several of their meetings addresses on such topics as The Rural Church in relation to the Farm Crisis, Forestry and Tree Planting, Egypt, and Why the Bible should be Taught in Schools, were given by professional men of the town and were keenly appreciated. Readings and recitations were very popular at their meetings.

At the January meeting it was decided that \$15 in their local treasury be used to defray the expenses of their delegate to the annual convention, and that \$10 be donated to Save the Children fund.

A tea and sale of home cooking was held in February, which realized sufficient funds to maintain their rest room for a considerable time.

A successful picnic was held in July, and in August a farewell tea for one of their members, who was leaving the district, was held at the home of Mrs. Moffat.

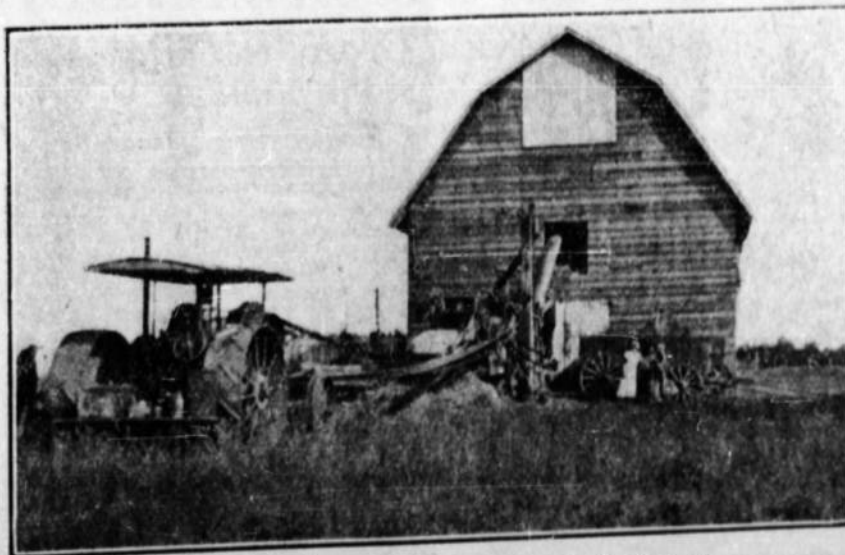
A circulating library from the Extension Department has been well patronized, and during the first week in November Nurse Meehan, of the Public Health Nursing Staff, held a four-day nursing course, which was well attended and found very helpful.

The officers for 1925 are as follows: President, Mrs. Biggins; vice-president, Mrs. G. Moffat; secretary, Mrs. T. Dougal; treasurer, Mrs. J. Hardy.

Radio Comment

"We got our one-tube set fixed last Friday. The children want to know if the man is in the wires or the head phones. Jack insisted that I listened to all the sermon last Sunday night, but he wanted to hear the anthem and hymns. Just like a man! We shall have to advocate a radio on every farm. Music as you work is a big help. I have made beds to gramophone music in hospital before now. Fancy head phones or a loud speaker while milking, or the threshers pitching sheaves to The Merry Widow waltz. Would there be a surplus of would-be farmers' wives?"

"So far, we have only got Winnipeg, which is just as well, otherwise I am afraid chores would go to the wind. It does seem a shame that so many cannot have all the wonderful inventions that increase one's joy of living so tremendously."—Mrs. J. H.



Threshing on the Farm of Roe Bros., Mikado, Sask.

THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per week where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive weeks—8 cents per word per week if ordered for three or four consecutive weeks—7 cents per word per week if ordered for five or six consecutive weeks. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$5.00 per inch per week. All orders must be accompanied by cash. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order cost \$5.00 each.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 13 insertions for the price of 10; and 26 insertions for the price of 19. (These special rates apply only when full cash payments accompanies order).

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—\$8.40 per inch, flat. Ads. limited to one column in width and must not exceed six inches in depth.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK—Various

FOREST HOME STOCK FARM—SHORTHORN bulls of excellent quality ready for service, by Right Sort Ideal. Bacon type Yorkshires, both sexes, April farrow, hard to beat in Western Canada. Prices reasonable. Phone Carman Exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 52-7

PERCHERONS—STALLION, MARES, FILLIES. Ayrshire, bull and heifer, yearlings. Shetlands, weanlings, mature mares, \$40 up. Kota wheat. John Teece, Abernethy, Sask. 52-7

HORSES AND PONIES

TRADE—HORSES FOR GAS TRACTOR. ALSO baled brome grass hay for sale. Thomas Kokott, Eastend, Sask. 53-2

CATTLE—Various

Aberdeen-Angus

SELLING—HIGH QUALITY PURE-BRED Angus breeding stock, all ages. Prices right. Clemens Bros., Sedgewick, Alta. 50-6

Holsteins

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—PURE-BRED Holstein bull, yearling, grandson of Abbekirk. S. A. Socolofsky, Loreburn, Sask. 52-2

Ayrshires

FOR SALE—MY AYRSHIRE HERD BULL. Burnside Top Hope, 73344, bred from imported stock, first-class sire. Frank Harrison, Penase, Sask. 52-6

FOR SALE—TWO REGISTERED AYRSHIRE cows, tested, freshen about January 27th; one registered bull calf, R. O. P. stock. Alex. D. Black, Aldrie, Alta. 52-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED AYRSHIRE CATTLE. Chas. Okeson, Marchwell, Sask. 49-7

Herefords

FOR SALE, OR TRADE FOR YOUNG HORSES. registered Hereford cattle. Hayward Bros., Treherne, Man. 52-2

Red Polls

SELLING—REGISTERED RED POLL CATTLE. of imported stock, good milk strain. Stanley Cottle, Fortrevere, Sask. 51-5

SELLING—RED POLL BULL, FIVE YEARS. 75 dollars. R. B. Shewfelt, Kingsley, Man. 52-2

SWINE—Yorkshire

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, BOTH SEXES. March, April, May farrowing, long and short nose type, good length, from Brethour bred, mature, prolific dams, \$20 and \$25, papers. Rothwell Farms, Regina. 51-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—BOARS, GILTS open or bred; select bacon type, prize winners. Oxford-Down ram lambs. Alex. Mitchell, Macoun, Sask. 51-8

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, EITHER SEX. prize-winning March pigs, weight 225, 18 in litter, 14 raised. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ed. Holmes, Lang, Sask. 49-6

YORKSHIRES AND LARGE BLACKS. I WON Alberta Bacon Breeders' Competition with Yorkshires. Boars, gilts, same type and breeding. Southward, Lacombe, Alta. 49-6

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, FROM PRIZE stock, November farrow, both sexes, \$10 each, papers and crates free eight weeks. Joseph Baxandall, Westlock, Alta. 52-6

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES—SOME LARGE, lengthy boars left, ready for service. Special offer, \$25.00, including crates, papers. W. L. Smith, Indian Head, Sask. 53-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR, 18 months, \$15; a fine animal; papers. F. Winchell, Craik, Sask. 51-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, SEPTEMBER farrow, \$8.00 each, two for \$15, papers furnished. J. H. Logan, Virdora, Sask. 52-2

YORKSHIRE BOAR, 20 MONTHS, \$40, WITH papers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Roycroft, Simpson, Sask. 51-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOARS, MARCH pigs, 20 dollars each, with papers. George Murdoch, Bricecrest, Sask. 49-5

PRIMIGREED YORKSHIRES—TIP-TOP service boars, gilts and early fall pigs at half price. S. Thorlakson, Markerville, Alta. 49-5

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR AND SOWS. Jos. S. Thompson, Hayter, Alta. 50-5

SELLING—TWO CHOICE YORKSHIRE BOARS at \$25 each. Alf. Potter, Deloraine, Man. 51-3

Tamworths

TAMWORTH BOARS OF BREEDING AGE. sire second prize at Royal Fair, Toronto, 1924; these boars were also winners at the Royal. Seven Ayrshire bulls, from 11 months to 2½ years old, all from good milkers. Can ship from Brandon or Fairlight. This ad. will run one week. E. E. Mortson, Fairlight, Sask. 52-2

REGISTERED TAMWORTH BOARS, APRIL litters, \$20; bred sows, all prize winners. H. J. Thompson, Weyburn, Sask. 52-5

Duroc-Jerseys

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOAR, 19 months, weight about 450. Snap at \$35. Thos. Upton, Denzil, Sask. 53-3

REGISTERED, IMPROVED TYPE DUROCS— bred sows, \$30, papers free. Write O. J. Bourassa, Lafleche, Sask. 52-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, young stock. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 49-6

LIVESTOCK—Various

Hampshires

LAVERSTOCK LAD, HAMPSHIRE BOAR, 18 months old, from imported stock, at \$35, papers included. Satisfaction guaranteed. B. Leonard, Griffin, Sask. 52-2

PURE-BRED HAMPSHIRE PIGS, FOUR months old, \$12 each, either sex. Archie Pearce, Wadena, Sask. 52-2

Berkshires

BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES, EITHER SEX. 100 to 200 pounds. Sows bred. After January, \$15, \$20, \$25; papers free. Wm. Boyle, Shaunavon, Sask. 50-5

BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES—BOARS, FIT for service. \$25; sows, \$18; express prepaid. James E. Ewens, Bethany, Man. 52-2

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

COYOTE HOUNDS OF THE DIFFERENT breeds, real good ones. Beautiful foxhounds. Collie pups of the same breeding. Unsolicited testimonials. Perry Neale, Lovat, Sask. 52-5

REGISTERED RUSSIAN WOLFHOUND, MALE, 20 months, fast, ready to train, mother first at Regina and Saskatoon this summer. Price, with papers, \$35. James McCunn, Tugaskie, Sask. 52-2

SELLING—WOLFHOUNDS, PAIR IRISH greyhounds, males: one Russian greyhound, female: fast catchers and killers guaranteed. Everett Shier, Carleton Place, Ont. 52-2

THE FINEST GOVERNMENT REGISTERED silver foxes at pelt prices. F. Beach, St. Rose, Man. 52-2

CANARIES, PARROTS, LOVEBIRDS, GOLD- fish, dogs, kittens, rabbits, Guinea pigs. Reliable Bird Store, 405 Portage, Winnipeg. 45-13

CHINCHILLAS—ORDER NOW A FEW OF these profitable fur rabbits. Hurst Rabbit Farm, Sidney, B.C. 51-5

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE WOLFHOUNDS, well trained, \$55 for pair. N. Hewitt, Wordsworth, Sask. 52-2

PURE-BRED COLLIE PUPPIES, NATURAL heelers, natural bob tails, \$5.00. F. J. Hinds, Fustler, Sask. 52-2

PAIR TRAINED HOUNDS, \$40; YOUNG GREY- hounds, \$20 pair. H. L. Bailey, Delacour, Alta. 52-2

FOR SALE—GUARANTEED WOLFHOUNDS, \$50 pair. Dean Webster, Midale, Sask. 52-3

FOR IRISH RETRIEVER PUPPIES, WRITE Ed. Sholdice, Roseneval, Man. 49-5

FOR SALE—GUARANTEED WOLFHOUNDS. Taylor Sykes, Woodrow, Sask. 48-6

POULTRY—Various

BRONZE GOBBLERS, HUSKY FELLOWS, \$4.00; White Wyandotte cockerels, the bred-to-lay kind, \$2.00. One of each for \$5.00. S. Wilkes, Forget, Sask. 52-2

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, PURE-BRED, hens, \$3.00; toms, \$5.00; Rose Comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. Dunmire, Box 147, Gull Lake, Sask. 51-4

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

TURKEYS—BIG MAMMOTH BRONZE toms, sired by a 46-pound Royal Show (Toronto) prize winner, 1923. Large, handsome big-framed fellows that will transmit size, quality and hardiness to your flock. "Open air" strain with full farm range, \$7.00 each, lightly crated. Prairie Stock Farm, Battleground, Sask. 53-2

SELLING—THE PRODUCE FROM MY AMERI- can pure-bred Bronze turkeys, May hatched, toms, weighing 20 to 25 pounds, \$8.00; hens, 13 to 17 pounds, \$6.00. Robert McFee, Carman, Man. 51-3

PURE BRONZE TURKEYS FROM 42-POUND tom, first prize, Regina Poultry Show, toms, 23 to 28 pounds, \$4.00 up; choice hens, \$6.00. W. Mustard, Creighton, Sask. 53-5

PURE-BRED WHITE PEKINS, FROM MAR- tin's best breeding, unrelated; three ducks, one drake, \$4.00; extra ducks, \$1.25. Mrs. Roycroft, Simpson, Sask. 51-3

FOR SALE—AFRICAN GESESE. MRS. HELEN Jackson, Leduc, Alta. 51-3

POULTRY

OFFERING—WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, by first prize tom, at Chicago and St. Louis. Toms, \$10; hens, \$6.00. Mrs. E. C. Harte, Brandon, Man. 52-2

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GESESE AND GAN- ders, \$4.00, from Guelph prize winners, trio, \$15. Mrs. F. Rinn, Manitou, Man. 51-5

40 MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GESESE, \$4.00 EACH, weight 15 to 20 pounds. Miles Houlden, Cayley, Alta. 49-5

SELLING—GIANT BRONZE TOMS, FROM first prize stock, \$4.00 to \$6.00. Mrs. J. Bell, Willows, Sask. 49-5

PURE-BRED BLACK BRONZE GOBBLERS, \$4.00; hens, \$3.00. Mrs. Charles Phipps, Forgan, Sask. 48-6

PURE BRONZE TURKEY (IMPORTED STOCK), young toms, \$7.00; pullets, \$4.00; year-old tom, \$10; heavy stock. Peter Dodds, Elgin, Man. 52-2

Rhode Islands

SELLING—SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, bred-to-lay stock, \$2.00. Mrs. J. Elliott, Viscount, Sask. 52-4

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKER- els, \$2.00 each, three for \$5.00. Thos. Ingimarsen, Merid, Sask. 52-2

FOR SALE—RHODE ISLAND RED PULLETS, \$1.00 each. Fred Lawrenz, Rainier, Alta. 52-2

Plymouth Rocks

LIGHT BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM heavy laying strain, exhibition hens, pen headed by first prize cockerel, Calgary, 1922, Saskatoon, 1923, \$4.00 each; two for \$7.00; three for \$9.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. W. Spence, Rosetown, Sask. 53-6

CHOICE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS, government selected, vigorous cockerels, \$2.50; two, \$4.50; three, \$6.00. Also hens. Nicolli Bros., Sintaluta, Sask. 51-5

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, University stock, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Mrs. Wm. Evans, Rocanville, Sask. 50-5

Leghorns

PURE-BRED DOUBLE ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorn cockerels, bred from prize-winning strain, \$2.00 each, three for \$5.00. H. C. Mercer, Bricecrest, Sask. 52-3

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, SASKATCHEWAN University and M. A. C. strain, pullets, \$1.25; yearling hens, \$1.00; cockerels, \$1.50. Turner, Duval, Sask. 51-3

ROSE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, large early beauties, \$2.00. Mrs. Tutt, Rouleau, Sask. 48-8

Wyandottes

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, from stock and eggs from Martin's best Dorcas matings, dam's records, 202 to 267; sires New York State Fair winners. Prices ranging from \$3.00 to \$10. Satisfaction or money refunded. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 53-5

SELLING—PRIZE-WINNING SILVER-LACED Wyandottes, cockerels, \$3.00, two for \$5.00; early pullets, \$1.50; hens, \$1.00. L. Jackson, Munson, Alta. 53-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, splendid birds, prize-winning stock, \$2.00. Sam Archer, Vantage, Sask. 52-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$1.00 each. N. Skidmore, Denholm, Sask. 52-2

Orpingtons

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS AND cocks, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00; hens and pullets, \$2.00 each. Norval A. Shuttleworth, Diebolt, Sask. 53-2

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00; TWO, \$5.00. Pullets, \$1.50; yearling hens, \$1.00; winter layers. F. Coates, Compeer, Alta. 53-6

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, SELECT birds, good size and color, \$2.50 each. Miles Houlden, Cayley, Alberta. 49-5

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$1.50. JOHN R. Neill, Weyburn, Sask. 52-2



Here's the Proof

that Seed Grain is being sold right now!

Advertised for Barley this December—flooded with letters—stops ad.

Last week we told you that Seed Grain advertising would be in full swing within the next 30 days, and that people are beginning to read little Guide ads. for their spring requirements. Here's a red-hot testimonial just received. It proves that the weekly advice given in this column is worth money to you:

"Am flooded with letters answering advertisement in The Grain Growers' Guide for Barley. Have found what I wanted and would like you to withdraw the ad."—Jas. A. Buroker, Stalwart, Sask. (This letter received by The Guide December 15, 1924).

If we did it for him—We can do it for you

Mr. Buroker's ad. appeared in our issues of December 3, 10, 17. At his request we cancelled December 24. It cost him just \$1.68 to get these results. Whether you wish to Buy something or to Sell something. The Guide will do it for you. It is the shortest route to Quick and Profitable Results. And the earlier you send us your ad.—the quicker will be your results.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

POULTRY

Minorcas

SELLING—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB Black Minorca cockerels, \$4.00 each, large, vigorous stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. Lorne McLuhan, Virdora, Sask. 52-3

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA cockerels, from prize-winning stock, \$3.00 each. J. McDougall, Carmangay, Alberta. 52-2

Poultry Supplies

INCUBATORS, BROODERS, POULTRY NET- ting, thermometers, founts, supplies. Order your requirements for immediate delivery. Discount for early orders. Alex. Taylor's Hatchery, Winnipeg. 49-5

Farm Lands—Sell or Rent

FARM LANDS—35 YEARS TO PAY WITH free use of the land for one year and privilege of paying in full at any time. Farms on the fertile prairies or park lands of Western Canada can be purchased on the amortization plan. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash; no further payment until the end of the second year; balance payable in 34 years, with interest at 6 per cent. No payment of principal and interest together exceeds 7 per cent. of the total cost of the farm. Write for full information to Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922 1st St. East, Calgary.

KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA—FRUIT market gardening, near city, served by two main line railways. 3,000 acres of the most fertile irrigated land for sale in ten to 20-acre plots. Pleasant occupation, ideal climate. Write for particulars, Elsey and Stapley, Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg. 42-9

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTICU- lars and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C. 17-1

FOR RENT OR SALE ON CROP PAYMENTS, 640 or 1,360 acres, near Oakville, 600 acres summerfallow, two sets of buildings, fine district, near Winnipeg. Write Walch Land Co., Winnipeg, Manitoba. 52-2

QUARTER-SECTION, FERTILE SOIL, RICH black loam, 30 acres cultivated, good water, frame house and buildings, \$1,500; \$400 cash, balance easy terms. Apply Box 82, Carberry, Man. 52-2

FREE LAND BOOK—10,000 NATIONAL FARM bargains. Write today, describing farm wanted. Farm Service Bureau, St. Louis, Mo.

CROPS NEVER FAIL IN MINNESOTA—GET free map and literature from State Immigration Dept., 775 State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co. Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 11

WILL SELL OR TRADE GOOD FARM FOR cattle. C. C. Walker, Quill Lake, Sask. 52-3

Farm Lands Wanted

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING farm or unimproved land for sale. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

LIKE TO HEAR OF GOOD CANADIAN FARM for sale, cash price, reasonable. R. McNow, 375 Wilkinson, Bldg., Omaha, Neb. 46-13

SEEDS

Wheat

SEED WHEAT

FOR sale, second crop from registered Marquis Seed, \$2.00 per bushel, including bags. Car lot, \$1.85. Cash with order. Sample on request.

S. M. WEBB

FLAXCOMBE, SASK.

Oats

FOR SALE—OATS, CAR-LOAD LOTS. PRICE quoted on application. James Partridge, Carnduff, Sask. 51-8

Grass Seed

WANTED—1,200 POUNDS WHITE BLOSSOM sweet clover seed, scarified. Victor Berglund, Batroun, Sask. 53-2

MACHINERY and AUTOS

USED AND NEW MAGNETOS, CARBURETORS, wheels, springs, axles, windshields, glasses, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, cushions, bearings, gears all descriptions. We carry largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save yourself 25 to 80%. Parts for E.M.F., Overlands, Studebakers, Russell, Hupmobiles, many others. Complete Ford used and new parts. Out of town orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co., 271-3 Fort Street, Winnipeg.

600 POUND DIABLO CREAM SEPARATOR, \$80; 1½ H.P. Cushman hopper-cooled engine, \$85; gas power vacuum washer, \$45; 6-in. Cushman (Fleury) grinder, \$35; 8-in. Cushman (Fleury) grinder, \$40. All new stock. Prices cash. Cushman Farm Equipment Company Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. 49-5

TRADE—ONE COMBINATION THRESHER for horses, not over four years old, weight about fourteen hundred pounds, sound. Box 60, Expanse, Sask. 53-3

MAGNETOS, AUTO GENERATORS AND MO- tors, repaired. Prompt service. Lemery-Denison, Saskatoon. 44-26

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS, ENGINES, magnetos, carburetors, gears, springs for any make car. The City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main St., Winnipeg. 48-9

RECOVERS FOR AUTO TOPS—RECOVERS installed on old frames without extra charge. Winnipeg Top & Trimming Co. Ltd., 780 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 49-26

(Continued on next page)

MACHINERY and AUTOS

WANTED—WELL DRILL AND JETTING COMBINATION. Must be first-class condition. H. D. Behrman, Vidora, Sask.

CYLINDER GRINDING

CYLINDER REBORING AND HONING—SAME method as used by leading factories. Oversize pistons fitted. Crankshafts turned. General machine work. Reliance Machine Co., Moose Jaw, Sask.

CYLINDER REBORING. OVERSIZE PISTONS and step-cut rings. General repairs. Romans Machine and Repair Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 40-13

CYLINDER GRINDING. TRACTOR, AUTO and engine repairs, welding. Pritchard Engineering Co. Ltd., 250 Fort Street, Winnipeg.

CYLINDER GRINDING—NEW OVERSIZE pistons and rings. Tractor repairs of all kinds. Calgary Iron Works, Calgary. 49-9

MISCELLANEOUS

Auto Tops and Trimmings

AUTO TOPS, CURTAINS, TOP RECOVERS, seat covers, repairs and supplies. Winnipeg Top and Trimming Co. Ltd., 780 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 49-26

BOOKS

DO YOU READ BOOKS? WRITE FOR OUR large catalogue describing all the latest books. Van Cleland Book and Art Store, 284 Main Street, Winnipeg, Western Canada's Largest Book Store. 51-5

HEAVEN AND HELL—SWEDENBORG'S GREAT work on the life after death and a real world beyond. Over 400 pages. Only 25c. postpaid. B. A. Law, 486 Euclid Ave., Toronto. 52-2

COAL

FOR COAL IN CAR LOTS, WRITE W. J. Anderson, Sheerness, Alta., miner and shipper of good quality of domestic coal.

COAL—IF YOU CANNOT GET NEW WALKER coal write to us for prices and freight rate. New Walker Mine, Sheerness, Alta. 46-13

DENTISTS

GOOD DENTISTRY AT MODERATE PRICES. Dr. P. Eckman, Main, Logan, Winnipeg. 51-13

DR. PARSONS, 222 MCINTYRE BLOCK, WIN-nipeg 46-5

DYERS AND CLEANERS

OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND renewed. Rugs and housefurnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodelled and relined. Arthur Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask. 20-52

FISH

FISH—COLD LAKE TROUT, \$10, 100 POUND box; whitefish, \$9.50; pickerel, \$8.50; Jackfish, \$6.00 at shipping point. Cash with order. Z. A. Lefebvre, Cold Lake, Alta., care Bank Hochelaga. 53-8

FISH—DO NOT BE SATISFIED WITH ANY-thing but the best. Write for our special price list on new winter caught Northern Lakes fish direct from producer to consumer. Big River Consolidated Fisheries Ltd., Big River, Sask. 50-8

FRESH FROZEN FISH—DIRECT FROM LAKE. Save middleman's profit. Jacks, \$3.80, 100 pounds; tulibee, \$2.90; mulllets, \$2.00. Cash with order. Thordarson Bros., Langruth, Man. 52-5

FISH WHITES AND PICKEREL, \$8.50; PIKE, \$7.00; mulllets, \$5.50; 100-pound lots, \$6.75; 1,000 pounds or more, half cent less. Cash with order. C. Carl, Turtleford, Sask. 53-2

FRESH FROZEN WHITE FISH, 7½c. POUND; Jackfish, five cents; mullet, four cents pound. Cash with order. F. Waterer, Meota, Sask. 53-2

FISH—FRESH FROZEN TULIBEE, 3½ CENTS pound f.o.b. Eriksdale, boxed. Fred Ford, Eriksdale, Man. 50-6

FISH—PRICES ON LAKE MANITOBA FROZEN fish. Guaranteed fresh. A. Johnston, Westbourne, Man. 50-6

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

VARIKOSE, ULCERS, ECZEMA, RUNNING sores, etc., cured by Nurse M. Dencker (graduate), 610½ Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Mrs. G. Veitch, Bruno, Sask., writes: "Thanks for your wonderful treatment. The pains stopped as soon as I started to use it, and the sore began to heal. I am well now." Easy self-treatment, also by mail.

BAKING MADE EASY—HO-MAYDE BREAD improver, makes sponge rise sooner, makes finer, sweeter, more wholesome loaf. Get from your grocer or send 15c. to C. & J. Jones, Lombard Street, Winnipeg. Local agents wanted. 52-6

GUNS AND GUNSMITHS

FRED KAYE, RIFLE EXPERT AND GUN-smith, 48½ Princess Street, Winnipeg. 52-6

HAY AND FEED

TWO CARS CHOICE SLOUGH HAY, \$10.50 TON. Arthur Dennis, Parkman, Sask.

HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

THE MORDEN TANNERY—SPECIALIZES IN making robes, leather and lace leather. Robes, \$5.00 per hide; black leather, \$9.00 per hide; rawhide leather, \$7.00 per hide, machine tanned. Satisfaction guaranteed. No delay. Morden Tannery, Morden, Man. Robert Paul.

TANNING—WE ARE EXPERT TANNERS OF hides and furs. Send for our price list. (We also buy hides). Saskatoon Tannery Co., Saskatoon, Sask. 49-13

PROGRESSIVE TANNERY, EDMONTON. Custom tanners of leather and robes. Write for literature. Awarded diplomas at Edmonton Exhibition, 1916.

I WILL PAY HIGHEST MARKET PRICES FOR all your raw furs. Satisfaction to all. Write what you have to offer. I pay express or mail charges. W. C. Davis, Springdale, Sask. 50-3

SHIP YOUR HIDES AND RAW FURS TO US. We pay highest prices, make prompt returns. Northwest Hide and Fur Co., Winnipeg. 50-3

EDMONTON TANNERY, CUSTOM TANNERS, Saskatoon and Edmonton. 48-26

HONEY, SYRUP, ETC.

PURE ONTARIO HONEY, 10-POUND TINS. On 120-pound orders, freight prepaid. Clover, Manitoba, 15c. pound; Saskatoon, 18½c.; Alberta, B.C., 19c. Amber, Manitoba, 16c.; Saskatoon, 16½c.; Alberta and B.C., 17c. Quantity discounts. Mount Forest Apiaries, Mount Forest, Ont. 51-3

BEAVER VALLEY CLOVER HONEY—WILL deliver two 60-pound crates, Manitoba, 15c.; Saskatoon, 18½c.; Alberta and B.C., 19c. Quantity discounts. We ship from coast to coast. Beaver Valley Apiaries, Clarksburg, Ont. 52-5

PURE HONEY DELIVERED YOUR STATION—Manitoba, Clover, 120 pounds, \$21.60; Light Amber, \$20.40; Amber, \$16.80; Saskatoon or Alberta, add 50c. to prices. Herbert Harris, Alton, Ont. 49-6

MISCELLANEOUS

PURE ONTARIO HONEY, FINEST QUALITY. Write for low price and guarantee. R. Roseburgh, honey dealer, Saskatoon. 50-3

MANITOBA HONEY—SECOND TO NONE. Thick, rich, delicious, \$9.00 per crate 60 pounds. B. Brewster, Dominion City, Man. 49-5

LIGHTING SYSTEMS

FOR GASOLINE LIGHTING SYSTEMS WRITE us. Agents for Coleman lamps. Repairs for all makes. Canadian Lighting and Heating Co., Edmonton. 45-13

NULITE LAMPS AND LANTERNS FOR FARM homes. 400 candle power. No danger. Economically priced. Write for illustrated folder. All makes lamps repaired. Arro Lite Co. Limited, Moose Jaw, Sask. 53-2

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

CORWOOD, FENCE POSTS, WILLOW pickets, spruce poles, slabs. Write for delivered prices. Northern Cartage Company, Prince Albert, Sask. 52-18

CORWOOD—SEASONED WHITE POPLAR, \$3.00 a cord. Write Sigurdson & Reykdal Ltd., Arbog, Man. 52-2

CEDAR POSTS—CAR LOTS DELIVERED YOUR station. E. Hall, Solsqua, B.C. 53-6

MONEY ORDERS

When Remitting Send a
DOMINION EXPRESS
MONEY ORDER
For Sale at C.P.R. STATIONS and
DOMINION EXPRESS AGENCIES

MONUMENTS

MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS. Write for catalog and prices. Saskatoon Granite and Marble Works Ltd., Saskatoon. 44-13

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

NEWLY INVENTED VIOLIN POLE—IMPROVES voice and gives clearer and louder tone to any violin. Price \$1.00 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. J. N. Violin Live Pole Mfg., Box 95, Insinger, Sask.

VIOLINS, CORNETS, MANDOLINS, GUITARS, Ukeleles, Banjos, Band Instruments, Drums, Radio sets and accessories. Write for our free illustrated catalogue. The R. S. Williams & Sons Company Ltd., 421 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg. 52-13

SCOTT'S MUSIC STORE, MOOSE JAW. Everything in musical merchandise. Write for catalogue. Sheet music, band instruments, radiola. 52-11

STATE WHETHER PIANO, ORGAN, PHONO-graph desired. Ask about our special \$10 new violin outfit. Musical Instrument catalog on request. Gloeckler Piano House, Saskatoon.

PIANOS, WHOLESALE, RETAIL. USED OR-gans, phonographs and records. C. B. Clarke, Calgary.

PIANO OR CROMATIE ACCORDION MADE TO order, also repairs. C. Sylvester, 595 McDermot, Winnipeg. 51-5

PHONOGRAPHS REPAIRED, COUNTRY orders specialty. Jones and Cross, Edmonton.

REMNANTS

LARGE BUNDLE REMNANTS, \$2.00; FIVE pounds quilt patches, \$1.50. A. McCreery, Chatham, Ont.

RADIO SUPPLIES

SINGLE TUBE RADIO SETS, LONG RANGE OF 1,000 miles away or more, shipped parcel post, \$25 any place in Canada; two-tube radio sets, \$50; three-tube radio set, \$79. We carry all kinds of radio parts and appliances. "B" batteries, \$2.25 and up; "A" batteries, dry, 50c. and up; "A" batteries, wet, \$9.95 and up. We repair any make of radio or instruments used in radio, phones, transformers, condensers, etc. Address mail orders to Radio Manufacturing Co., 1375 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man. 52-3

RADIO CATALOGUE MAILED FREE. COM-plete stock parts and sets. Exclusive Alberta distributor original Marconi equipment. Everything guaranteed. Bruce Robinson Distributors Ltd., 307-8th Avenue West, Calgary, Alta. 46-13

PARTS AND REPAIRS FOR AUTOMOBILE OR radio sets. Winnipeg Top and Trimming Co. Ltd., 780 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 49-26

MISCELLANEOUS

THE LATEST AND BEST IN RADIO SETS AND parts. Write The Electric Shop, 187 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 41-13

DISTRIBUTORS OF RADIOS—SEND FOR price list. Full line guaranteed parts. Acme Electric Co. Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask. 43-13

FREE—OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOG on radio sets and parts. The Electrical Shop Ltd., Saskatoon. 44-13

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

\$5.00 TO LEARN TO DANCE. PROF. SCOTT, 290 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 42-5

SITUATIONS VACANT

THE J. R. WATKINS CO.

have a number of good localities now open for energetic and intelligent men to RETAIL WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS.

Experience unnecessary. Surety required.

For full particulars write

THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Dept. G, Winnipeg

SALESMAN WANTED—WE HAVE VACANCIES for a few live salesmen, both in Saskatchewan and Alberta, to handle our line of high-grade groceries, paints and oils direct to the consumer. A splendid opportunity to build up a paying business and a permanent income for yourself. Apply Newgard, MacDonald Co., wholesale grocers, 111 Princess Street, Winnipeg. 52-2

SALESMEN WANTED—TO SELL FOR "CAN-ada's Greatest Nurseries." Large list of hardy-grown stock for the prairie provinces, recommended by Western Government Experimental Stations. Highest commissions paid, exclusive territory, handsome free outfit. Previous experience not necessary. Start immediately. Stone and Wellington, Toronto, Ont. 52-9

WANTED—GOOD LIVE SALESMAN TO SELL wholesale to consumers, high-class groceries, oils and paints. Applicants must have own conveyance. Wylie Simpson Company Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN FOR RAILROADS nearest their homes, everywhere; beginners, \$150-\$250 monthly (which position?). Railway Association, Desk W-27, Brooklyn, N.Y. 52-2

AGENTS—SELL LOW PRICED KITCHEN necessity. Quick sale. Square deal. Premier Mfg. Co., Dept. M-6, Detroit, Mich. 29-1

WANTED—CAPABLE MAN, GOOD HORSE-man, yearly farm engagement. Write experience and wages expected. Box 1, Saltcoats, Sask.

SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto, Ottawa office, 5 Bign St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

PATENTS—EGERTON R. CASE, 36 TORONTO Street, Toronto, Canadian, foreign. Booklets free.

STOCKS AND BONDS

DOMINION, PROVINCIAL, MUNICIPAL bonds. We will gladly furnish quotations and full information. Oldfield, Kirby & Gardner, 234 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Established 1881. 49-6

TRAPPING SUPPLIES

KILL WOLVES AND COYOTES WITH MICKEL-son's Coyote capsules, quick acting. Ask your druggist, or sent mail postpaid, 25 capsules, \$1.25; 100 capsules, \$4.00. Anton Mickelson Co. Ltd., 141 Smith Street, Winnipeg, makers of Mickelson's famous gopher poisons. 50-3

TRAP COYOTES—IT IS EASY TO GET THEM if you know their ways. Trapping experience unnecessary. Send \$1.00 and get my method. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 52-3

TAXIDERMISTRY

WESTERN TAXIDERMIST, 229 MAIN STREET, Winnipeg. Lowest prices in the West. 45-7

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST 334 Main Street, Winnipeg. 46-1

TOBACCO

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, "REGALIA Brand," long or short Havana, Rouge, Connecticut, 45c; Hauborg, 70c; Quennel, Parfum d'Italie, 75c per pound prepaid. Richard Bellevue Co., Winnipeg. 33-20

PETIT ROUGE, PETIT HAVANA, HAVANA, 40 cents per pound; Gold Leaf, 50 cents; Clear Leaf, 60 cents; Rouge and Quennel, 60 cents; postpaid. Lalonde & Co., 201 Victoria, Norwood, Man.

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft



The Social Whirl

Both Pete and Pauleeny, our man and our girl, are swallowed alive in the social whirl! On Monday they went to a shin-dig in town and danced till the moon and the planets went down! On Tuesday they went to a dance at LaDes, and got home, I think, as the clock counted three! On Wednesday a neighbor named Barney LaFrance invited them both to a supper and dance! On Thursday they went to the Lockerby fair and danced half the night with the crowd over there! On Friday a party was given at Hill's, and over they went to dance old-time Quadrilles! On Saturday evening the two of them went to the Homesteaders' time in the village of Kent! And that isn't all of the story by half, for at dance they make use of the big phonograph—they pick out a record of rhythm and rhyme and dance in the parlor whenever there's time! What? Am I complaining? No, never a whit, for they're not neglecting their duties a bit! Although full of frolic and good natured fun they're both on the job when there's work to be done! Besides, I might mention my good wife and I are not in position to lecture or cry, for we are not moping around on the shelves—we've been to two-thirds of those dances ourselves!

PRODUCE

HENS

LIVE WANTED LIVE

Over 6 lbs., extra fat, 19c; over 5 lbs., 17c; 4-5 lbs., 13c; under 4 lbs. in good condition 11c

Spring Chickens, over 5 lbs., 19c; 4-5 lbs., in good condition, 17c; under 4 lbs., 14c

Ducks, 15c Geese, 13c

Turkeys, over 10 lbs., 19c; 8-10 lbs., in good condition 17c; under 8 lbs., in good condition 14c

Old Roosters 8c

DRESSED POULTRY—We will pay 4 cents per lb. more for chickens and Turkeys. Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, and guaranteed until January 17 inclusive. Write for crates if required.

GOLDEN STAR FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO.
91 Lusted Street, Winnipeg

LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY PRICES

We will pay the following prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, for No. 1 stock, guaranteed until January 7, inclusive.

Turkeys, 12 lbs. and over, 21c; 10-12 lbs., 19c; 8-10 lbs., 17c

Spring Chickens, over 5 lbs., 20c; 4-5 lbs., 18c; 3-4 lbs., 15c

Hens, fat over 6 lbs., 19c; 5-6 lbs., 16c; 4-5 lbs., 13c; under 4 lbs., according to grade

Ducks, fat 15c Geese, fat 13c

4 cents lb. above these prices for Dressed Turkeys and Chickens only. Crates on request. Prompt returns.

CAPITOL PRODUCE CO.
398 STELLA AVENUE, WINNIPEG

The Cattle Pool

Continued from Page 7

market. The pricing of the cattle under the appraisal system was for some time the subject of attack by opponents, but there is less of that now as comparisons have demonstrated that the pool appraisals are fully equal to the market and that outside of the pool many cattle are actually sold for less than like cattle are appraised into the pool.

First Year's Profits

Since the inception of the pool system some \$50,000 has been returned to the shippers in the form of patronage dividends. For the year ending July 31, 1924, over 100,000 cattle were handled by the pool. Of this number approximately 7,000 were purchased on the stock yards by the pool to make up car lots and to fill orders. The profit on the sorting and resale for the 12 months amounted to \$30,799.99. A patronage dividend amounting to one per cent. on the total value of the cattle pooled was paid.

Some shippers were somewhat disappointed at the amount of the distribution and on this point attempts have been made to cause dissatisfaction. Any distribution that may be made at any time is a minor consideration as far as the pool system of marketing is concerned. The pool system of marketing cattle is the system which will net the producer the best returns in dollars and cents and mainly not through distribution of profits, but because under this system the pool is a real factor on the market. There are two main reasons for this—first, because the buyers know that the pool does not have to sell their cattle on the local market unless the price offered is at least in line with other markets; secondly, because the pool is able to sort the cattle into graded car lots, which cannot be done under the commission system; further, because the pool has the volume the buyers are attracted to it.

Buyers of the choicest beef and feeder animals particularly will buy where they can purchase the best graded loads. The packers, butchers or feeders who require the choicest class of animal will not quibble at paying a premium for a sorted car lot of exactly the kind of animals that they require.

Propping Local Market

Because the pool is in a position to ship to other markets if the price on the local market is not in line with other markets, we are at times able to relieve the pressure on a weak market and prevent a still further drop in price. A few weeks ago on the St. Boniface market there was a particularly heavy run of feeder cattle on an already weak market. The pool moved out 20 car loads of sorted and graded feeder cattle to Chicago. The effect on prices may be imagined if the United Grain Growers had been operating a commission business only and been forced to sell on the local market. The average price for the 20 cars would undoubtedly have been less than the price at which they were appraised.

As at the first of July last the livestock department of the company was placed

on a co-operative basis whereby the operation of the whole department has to all intents and purposes been turned over to the pool. Any profits accruing from the commissions received on the stock handled will belong to the pool and be added to the profits made from grading and sorting the cattle. The cattle handled by the pool are today handled with less expense between the producer and the consumer than any other cattle on the market.

The extent of the benefit which the pool can be to the producers depends on the percentage of stock coming to market handled by the pool. The greater the volume handled by the pool, the greater its influence on the market and the less the expense per car load. With the whole livestock department on a co-operative basis, the reduction of expenses as a result of volume will be returned in cash to the shippers to the pool.

The Next Steps

While great progress in the marketing of livestock has been made during the past ten years, there is still room for a considerable saving to be effected by the producers. The reduction that can be made between the farm and the market is already demonstrated by the smaller shipping commission for which the larger shipping associations and shipping agents handle the stock as compared with districts where a considerable amount of the stock is sold to local buyers. Secondly, there are far more men on the different markets than are necessary to handle all the stock that come to market, especially if the marketing of the stock were spread out more evenly throughout the year. This cost can be reduced by the farmers giving their own marketing organization the volume.

With respect to the marketing of hogs, we do not suggest they should necessarily all be shipped to the stock yards, but we do claim that better results for the producer as a whole could be secured were the sale of the hogs all in the hands of one selling agency.

As regards cattle, we do not claim that the control of even 75 per cent. of the cattle would enable any sales organization to put up the price one or two cents a pound, but we do claim that a slightly better price could be secured practically at all times and under certain conditions a considerably better price.

The cost of distribution—that is, the spread in price between that which the manufacturer receives and what the consuming public pay—is undoubtedly one of the most serious problems we are faced with today. That this is recognized is evidenced by the fact that both the British and United States governments are conducting investigations into the question. The livestock men and farmers are the manufacturers of livestock and in respect to livestock are in the advantageous position that whenever they decide to co-operate to a great enough extent they can unquestionably create better conditions.

The livestock producers and farmers of the West have a huge livestock manufacturing plant covering the three prairie provinces. Is the system such that one could say it is orderly and systematic as a whole? If this livestock were controlled by a giant corporation, would they market the livestock as it is being marketed at the present time—hundreds of individual producers attempting to get the best of the system by selling locally, and at that frequently selling their best cattle locally and shipping the poorer co-operatively; selling to the local buyers the cattle on which they make their best profits?

The absolute need of co-operative effort among producers for the sale of their produce and among consumers for the purchase of their requirements is becoming more and more recognized the world over. The greatest handicap which the development of co-operative marketing has today, not only in livestock, but in all other classes of farm produce, is the tendency to "let George do it." Only by the closest co-operation among producers, looking to the elimination of all duplication and the consolidation and unanimity of effort, can the goal that is possible be attained.

Co-operative Turn-over in Alberta

According to figures gathered by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, 40 co-operative organizations in Alberta, including the wheat pool, had a total turn-over in 1923 of \$37,728,000.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., December 26, 1924.

WHEAT—Futures moved to new high levels today. After a temporary set-back during the early part of the week, wheat took on renewed strength on speculative and export buying, advancing sharply from time to time. Scarcity of offerings made buying orders difficult to fill without advancing the price. Cash demand has been indifferent and offerings practically dried up. Wheat displays great strength, but market is inclined to be wild and easily influenced by the buying or selling of comparatively small quantities.

OATS AND BARLEY—Coarse grain markets also very firm with good buying of barley and oats by export houses. Sales by producers very small, but buyers just following the trend of wheat market with their orders.

FLAX—Very firm and apparently stronger as market advances. Limited trade passing with buying here based on Duluth flax prices. Poor demand for cash flax since navigation closed, and the carrying charge to the opening of navigation seems the best available.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Dec. 22 to Dec. 27 inclusive.	22	23	24	25	26	27	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—									
Dec. 175	176	180			184	184	178	33	
May 178	180	183			188	188	181	99	
July 175	176	180			185	184	179	100	
Oats—									
Dec. 62	63	64			66	66	63	37	
May 67	68	68			80	70	68	41	
July 68	68	69			71	71	69	1	
Barley—									
Dec. 88	88	89			92	92	89	63	
May 93	93	95			97	98	94	58	
July ..	..	..			..	..	..	..
Flax—									
Dec. 253	255	259			264	265	257	200	
May 262	265	268			273	275	267	207	
July ..	..	..			..	..	..	208	
Rye—									
Dec. 136	136	143			144	144	138	66	
May 143	143	149			152	152	146	71	
July ..	..	..			..	..	..	..

CASH WHEAT

Dec. 22 to Dec. 27, inclusive.

	Dec.	22	23	24	25	26	27	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N ..	177	178	182		186	186	180	93	
2 N ..	172	177	177		181	181	175	90	
3 N ..	167	168	172		176	176	170	85	
4 ..	158	159	162		164	164	161	78	
5 ..	149	150	154		156	155	152	70	
6 ..	137	138	142		145	144	139	68	
Feed	118	117	121		124	123	119	69	

LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool market closed December 24 as follows: March, 1½d higher at 13s 6½d; May, 1½d higher at 13s 5½d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted ½c lower at \$4.69. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency the Liverpool close was: March, \$1.91; May, \$1.89.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring Wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.66½ to \$1.95½; No. 1 northern, \$1.65½ to \$1.69½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.64½ to \$1.92½; No. 2 northern, \$1.62½ to \$1.66½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.60½ to \$1.89½; No. 3 northern, \$1.59½ to \$1.64½. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.68½ to \$1.85½; No. 1 hard, \$1.67½ to \$1.75½. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.65½ to \$1.71½; No. 1 hard, \$1.63½ to \$1.67½. Durum—No. 1 amber, \$1.62½ to \$1.74½; No. 1 durum, \$1.59½ to \$1.67½; No. 2 amber, \$1.61½ to \$1.72½; No. 2 durum, \$1.58½ to \$1.65½; No. 3 amber, \$1.59½ to \$1.69½; No. 3 durum, \$1.56½ to \$1.63½. Corn—No. 2 yellow, old, \$1.20½ to \$1.21½; No. 3 yellow, \$1.18½ to \$1.19½; No. 4 yellow, \$1.13½ to \$1.15½; No. 5 yellow, \$1.06½ to \$1.09½; No. 2 mixed, old, \$1.17½ to \$1.18½; No. 3 mixed, \$1.12½ to \$1.14½; No. 4 mixed, \$1.08½ to \$1.10½; No. 3 mixed, \$1.03½ to \$1.06½. Oats—No. 2 white, 55½c to 56½c; No. 3 white, 54½c; No. 4 white, 52½ to 53½. Barley—Choice to fancy, 88c to 90c; medium to good, 82c to 87c; lower grades, 73c to 81c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.37½ to \$1.38½. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.97 to \$3.01.

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Cattle—500. Market: Steady to strong, packers buying for numbers. Bulk prices follow: Beef steers and yearlings, \$5.00 to \$7.00; cows and heifers, \$3.00 to \$5.00; canners and cutters, \$2.00 to \$2.75; bologna bulls, \$3.25 to \$3.75; feeder and stocker steers, \$3.75 to \$5.50. Calves—300. Market: Steady. Bulk of sales, \$4.50 to \$8.75. Hogs—5,500. Market: Steady to strong, spots higher on lightweights, top price, \$10. Bulk prices follow: Butcher and bacon hogs, \$9.25 to \$10; packing sows, \$9.25; pigs, \$8.00. Sheep—800. Market: Steady to strong. Bulk prices follow: \$17.50 to \$18; fat ewes, \$5.00 to \$8.50.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited report as follows for the week ending December 26, 1924:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 773; hogs, 4,934; sheep, 108. Last week: Cattle, 5,512; hogs, 12,617; sheep, 605.

Owing to the very limited cattle receipts during the Christmas week there was practically no trade established. What few butcher cattle arrived found an exceedingly ready sale. Stockers and feeders just a shade lower. We believe that well finished steers will find an exceedingly good market during the coming week, as there appears to be a strong demand from the East for butcher cattle. Prime butcher and export steers this week have a top of at least \$5.50, some odd steers making up to \$6.00; prime butcher cows, \$3.50; prime heifers, \$4.75, with a few at \$5.00; good dehorned stocker and feeder steers, \$4.00 to \$4.50; plain feeders, \$3.00; choice stockers, \$3.75 to \$4.00; plain stockers, \$2.50 to \$3.00. Choice veal calves will bring up to \$7.00, medium quality, \$5.00 to \$6.00; heavy-weight calves, \$3.00 to \$4.00; plain calves, \$2.00 to \$3.00.

The hog market, owing to light receipts, has developed an exceedingly strong undertone. Thin smooths at time of writing selling from \$9.35 to \$9.50.

In the sheep and lamb section receipts were not heavy enough to establish a market. Real choice lambs will bring up to \$12.50; medium qualities, \$11 to \$12; light weight butcher sheep, \$5.00 to \$7.00.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	\$5.00 to \$5.50
Prime butcher steers	4.50 to 5.00
Good to choice steers	4.00 to 4.50
Medium to good steers	3.50 to 4.00
Common steers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice feeder steers	4.00 to 4.25
Medium feeders	3.00 to 3.75
Common feeder steers	2.00 to 2.50

Good stocker steers	3.25 to 3.50
Medium stockers	2.75 to 3.25
Common stockers	2.00 to 2.50
Choice butcher heifers	4.50 to 4.75
Fair to good heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Medium heifers	2.50 to 2.75
Stock heifers	2.00 to 2.50
Choice butcher cows	3.25 to 3.50
Fair to good cows	2.95 to 2.75
Cutter cows	1.50 to 1.75
Breedy stock cows	1.50 to 1.75
Canner cows .....	.75 to 1.75
Choice springers	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers	15.00 to 25.00
Choice light veal calves	5.50 to 6.00
Choice heavy calves	3.00 to 3.50
Common calves	1.50 to 2.50
Heavy bull calves	2.50 to 3.00

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Dealers are paying delivered fresh extras 65c, firsts 60c, seconds, 40c. Jobbing extras 70c, firsts 65c, seconds 42c. Retailing extras, 85c to \$1.00, firsts 85c to 90c, seconds 50c to 55c. Poultry: Receipts very light. Live chickens 9c to 17c, fowl 6c to 14c; cocks 6c; ducks 7c to 9c; geese 7c to 9c; turkeys 12c to 18c. Dressed chickens 12c to 25c; fowl 9c to 18c, cocks 9c, ducks 11c, geese 11c.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: No prices on fresh eggs. Jobbing storage extras, 48c, firsts 45c, seconds 40c. Retailing extras 55c to 60c, firsts 50c to 55c, seconds 40c to 50c. Poultry: Live chickens 9c to 14c, fowl 5c to 10c, cocks 3c to 5c, ducks 5c, geese 5c, turkeys 9c to 13c. Dressed chickens 14c to 18c, fowl 10c to 14c, cocks 7c, ducks 10c to 12c, geese 10c to 12c, turkeys 12c to 20c. Receipts lighter. One car dressed turkeys rolling Montreal.

EDMONTON—Eggs: This market is unchanged. Dealers paying delivered extras 55c, firsts 50c. Jobbing storage extras 50c, firsts 45c. Retailing fresh extras 90c, firsts 80 to 85c. Poultry: Live chickens 12c, fowl 10c, turkeys 15c. Dressed turkeys 21c.

Manitoba Horticultural Convention

The twenty-seventh annual convention of the Manitoba Horticultural and Forestry Association, will be held January 13 and 14, at the Marlborough Hotel, Winnipeg. The convention opens with a noon luncheon on the first day, at which Hon. John Bracken and Dr. Leslie Pidgeon have promised to speak. Tuesday afternoon is the flower session. Dean McKillican and Prof. Jackson are to speak at the annual banquet on Tuesday evening. Wednesday morning is the business session, and the afternoon will be given over to fruits and vegetables.

Every Day Economies

The walls in our house have been beaver-boarded and calsomined and

needed attention badly. As my husband was too busy to give them another coat I fixed them up until he has time to do the job. Instead of calsomining the walls I wiped them off with a broom covered with old cotton batting and clothes. This removed loose dirt and soot from the lamp which some one turns too high every season. Then I took a basin of clean water and a cheap sponge and washed the walls, merely keeping the sponge medium wet so that it didn't drip but moist enough to make the calsomine flow slightly. The sponge is much lighter to handle than a brush and does not spatter or drip when doing the ceiling. This method removes the grey film and the smokiest places are clear and light, while all of last summer's fly specks are removed. The walls are now in much better condition for the next coat of calsomine which will not be necessary until next spring.—Mrs. T. E. S.

The oven of an oil-stove may be used for baking when placed on top of your range. It is a saving of fuel should you have more than an ovenful of bread to be baked.—Mrs. F. J. S.

How to mend a silk crepe over-blouse that was worn under the arms was a real problem because it was impossible to match the color. It fortunately had a double band at the bottom, so I cut the material away underneath and faced the back with a remnant of crepe from the scrap bag. As it was hidden from view no one knew my secret. I then laid the piece underneath the worn part and neatly darned it so that the blouse could be worn for several months longer.—D. S. P.

The square double-decker steamer which I use for cooking meals and for canning is also very convenient for another purpose. When the bread is in the pans I put them inside the cooker and close the doors, placing it in a warm place. No crust forms on the loaves and the dough is kept free from dust. When the baking is an extra large one I use the wash boiler for the overflow and find it is just as satisfactory.—Mrs. P. M. R.

When making wool comforters first place the wool into a cheese cloth or flour sack covering and then slip this into the sateen or outer cover. This can easily be removed when washing is necessary.—H. M. T.

When my table oilcloth begins to wear I give it a coat of white paint and use it for covering pantry shelves or for protecting the good oilcloth on butchering days.—Mrs. B. M. W.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur December 22 to 27, inclusive

Date	OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			RYE
	2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
Dec. 22.....	64½	59½	59½	57½	52½	88½	83	78½	76½	253½	249½	236½	136
23.....	65	60½	60	58½	52½	89½	89½	79½	77½	255	251	231	136½
24.....	66½	61½	61½	59½	54½	91	84½	80½	78½	259½	255½	241½	143½
25.....	HOLL DAY												
26.....	68	63	63	61	56	94	87½	84	82	264	260	246	144½
27.....	68	63	63	61	56	94	87½	84	82	265½	261½	247½	144½
Week Ago.....	64½	60½	60½	58½	52½	89½	84½	79½	77	257½	253½	237½	138½
Year Ago.....	37½	34½	34	32	30	63	58	48½	47	200	196	175½	66½

SHIP YOUR CATTLE DON'T SELL IN THE COUNTRY

Cattle markets have begun to rise, and seem likely to continue stronger.

On a rising market there is likely to be a big spread between country prices and central market prices, especially on the good cattle. Ship them—either direct or in co-operative shipments—and get this profit for yourself.

Write for latest market information

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

WINNIPEG MOOSE JAW EDMONTON CALGARY

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